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CZECHOSLOVAKIA
1967

PREPARED BY
THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH
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Country statistics survey

CAZON
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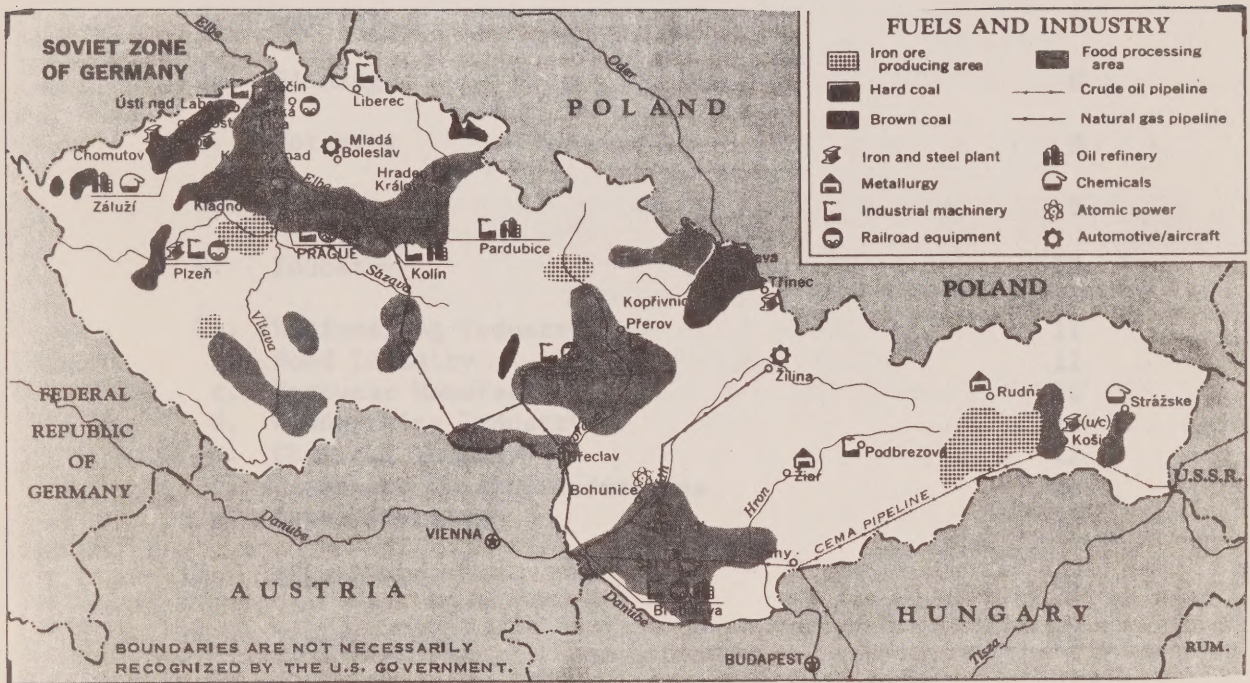
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

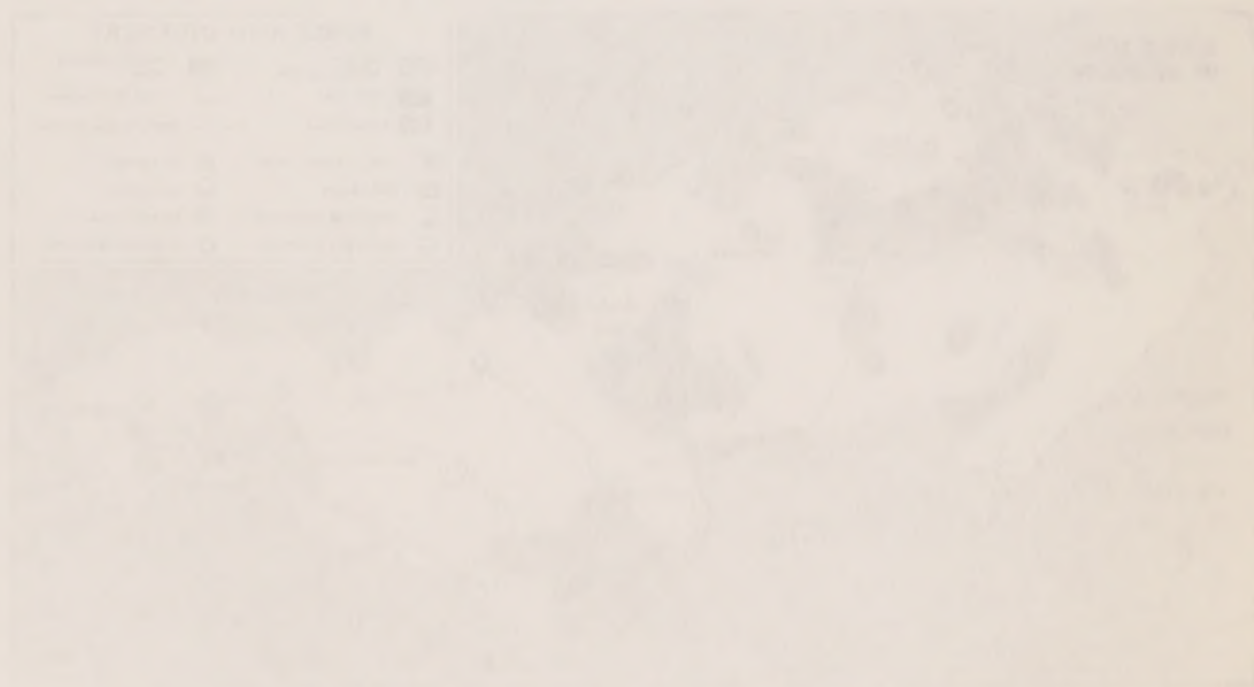
June 1966,
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA





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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1. Geography

Czechoslovakia lies in Central Europe, with borders touching Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Austria, and West and East Germany. It has an area of 49,381 square miles.

The major natural divisions of the country are:

1. The Bohemian Massif
2. The Moravian Corridor and
3. The Slovak Western Carpathians.

These three divisions correspond to three areas of distinct, though related geological character. Bohemia is a mosaic of hills and depressions with most of its surface below 1,500 ft., but rising 5,000 ft. in the bordering ranges. Moravia forms a link between the Danubian lowlands and those of the Oder and Vltava Basins. Slovakia consists mainly of mountainous country: the result of the alpine movement. Of these three areas, Bohemia is essentially urban and industrial, Slovakia rural and agricultural, and Moravia industrial in the northeast and agricultural in the southwest.

There are two important mountain systems: the Carpathians in the eastern part of Moravia, in Slovakia, and Ruthenia, and the Sudeten Mountains in the west along the frontiers with Germany. The principal rivers are: Labe, Oder, Morava, Vltava, Danube and Tisza.

The chief cities of Czechoslovakia are:

<u>Population (1966) (1)</u>			
Prague (capital)	1,027,597	Plzeň (Pilsen)	142,024
Brno	331,680	Košice	109,069
Bratislava	274,001	Olomouc	77,087
Ostrava	267,868	Ústí nad Labem	72,620

Practically all trade in Czechoslovakia is concentrated in a few big cities. Prague is the capital of Czechoslovakia and, as a result of its outstanding position in national affairs, the city has attracted a large population. Prague has the advantage of being situated on a tributary of the Elbe River.

Bratislava is the capital of Slovakia. Other cities of significance are: Chomutov, Teplice-Sanov, České Budějovice and Zlin.

(1) Source: The Europa Yearbook.

Pilsen, probably is best known for production of munitions and for its world famous beer.

The Czechoslovak State, as restored in 1945, was territorially smaller than before because on June 29, 1945, a part of Carpathia - Ruthenia had to be ceded to the Soviet Union.

2. Climate

Winters in Czechoslovakia are fairly cold in the lowlands and are quite rigorous in the uplands, particularly in the higher parts of the Carpathians. Summer temperatures range from warm in the lowlands to cool in the higher uplands.

In Czechoslovakia there is a transition in climate from the oceanic type of Western Europe, to the continental type, characteristic of the East European lowlands. The great variety is caused by altitude.

All the upland areas show the influence of westerly winds from the Atlantic by their high rainfalls, while the neighbouring basins have a low precipitation and a high range of temperature. Thus Prague has an average temperature of 37°F. (January 29°F, July 66°F) and Brno of more than 40°F.

3. Population

Czechoslovakia has 14,108,000 inhabitants (1965). In terms of ethnic groups, the population division was as follows:

Czechs	66.5%
Slovaks	27.5%
Hungarians	3.0%
Germans	1.2%
Polish and Others	1.8%

The United Nations estimates that by 1980, the population of Czechoslovakia will be 15,832,000. In 1963, the density of population in Czechoslovakia was 109 per square kilometre, (1 square kilometre = 0.3861 square miles).

The Czechoslovakian natural increase of population remains considerably below that in less developed socialist countries.

In Czechoslovakia, there is a severe labour shortage in several branches of the economy. Under Czechoslovakian laws, men under 65 and women under 60, except sick persons and housewives with small children, must work. Besides this legal obligation, there has been considerable economic pressure on the population to enter employment.

The two regions of Czechoslovakia - Czechlands and Slovakia, contrast sharply in terms of labour force composition. Slovakia has been, and still is today, the more agricultural of the two. In 1958, 47 per cent of the employed

population in Slovakia was working in agriculture, and only 29 per cent in industry. In the Czechlands, less than one fourth of the employed population was working in agriculture and forestry and 46 per cent in industry.

Total and Agricultural Active Population in Czechoslovakia was as follows:

	Prewar		Early 1950's		Early 1960's		1964	
	Mill.	%	Mill.	%	Mill.	%	Mill.	%
TOTAL	6.60	100	5.58	100	6.06	100	6.40	100
Agriculture & Forestry	2.99	37	2.16	39	1.57	26	1.39	22

Source: Statisticka Rocenka Republiky Ceskoslovenske.

In Czechoslovakia, agriculture's share of manpower declined.

4. Constitution and Government

After World War II, the democratic constitution of 1920 was abandoned and a Soviet-type constitution was promulgated on June 9, 1948. It proclaimed that the Czechoslovak State was a socialist republic ("people's democracy") and a unitary state. The state is composed of two Slav nations, the Czechs and the Slovaks, possessing equal rights. This constitution heavily concentrated power in the National Assembly.

The present constitution replacing that of 1948 was promulgated on July 11, 1960.

A Soviet kind of constitution makes the 300 members of unicameral Parliament, chosen for four years, the supreme organ of the State. However, substantive power rests in the Government, composed of the president, elected by Parliament for a term of five years and the Presidium, composed of the prime minister, 4 vice premiers and 27 ministers. The highest policy-making and executive organ in the country is the Politburo of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party.

As well as the National Assembly in Czechoslovakia, there are representative bodies: the Slovak National Council, and the regional, district, municipal and local National Committees. The scope of the Slovak National Council is limited to regional economic and cultural matters.

The existing president of the Republic is Antonin Novotny, and the Prime Minister is Josef Lenart. The Cabinet is appointed by the President but responsible to Parliament.

Czechoslovakia is a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Comecon. Ideologically, Czechoslovakia is tied to the Soviet Union, and this prevents them undertaking any major political deviation.

5. Economy General

Czechoslovakia ranks among the economically highly developed countries. Its share in world industrial production is estimated to be about 1.4 per cent and its share of the world's population only 0.43 per cent.

With recent collectivization of agriculture nearing completion, probably nine-tenths of the national wealth and near to 100% of production are in collective ownership.

Today in Czechoslovakia, there is no personal income of importance other than from employment and agriculture. Income from property is limited to interest from relatively small money deposits in the state banks. The rent from remaining private houses has to be deposited in blocked accounts and can be used only for repair of the house.

The private sector is insignificant, (it includes laundering, shoe-shining, small tailoring jobs, shoe making, carpentry, hairdressing, car washing and the sale of refreshments and souvenirs).

For Czechoslovakia's national economy, with its limited base of raw materials and relatively small domestic market, the question of foreign trade is of basic importance. Czechoslovakia ranks among the leading exporting countries; its share in world export in 1964 was 1.55 per cent.

Czechoslovakia has long been a major exporter of manufactured goods. But because Czechoslovakia is a small industrial country it has been obliged to specialize in order to enjoy the benefits of low cost production.

Economic difficulties had forced Czechoslovakia to switch its industries to a variant of the Liberman profit incentive system. The Czechoslovakian economists have in the last two years formulated the basic outlines of their New Economic Model and have had it accepted by the party leadership. Instead of the orthodox Communist economic system they wanted decentralization of industry, the introduction of profit-based wages, improvement of quality of goods, more initiative and freedom for managers, a semblance of Western-style free market play, systematic cuts in production costs, and abolition of state subsidies.

The "New Economic Model" foresaw three categories of prices:

- a) State-determined prices for basic raw materials and, the fundamental necessities of life.
- b) State-controlled prices for most other goods which would be permitted to fluctuate within the upper and lower limits established periodically by the central planners, and
- c) Free price system for certain categories of consumer goods.

Before January 1st, 1967, Government subsidies kept wholesale prices artificially low and totally unrealistic. By removing government subsidies to manufacturing enterprises on most of the 20,000 groups of prices - except

basic essentials - wholesale prices have risen by between 24 and 27 per cent since January 1st, 1967. These higher prices have mostly not been passed on to the consumer. Essential foodstuffs, basic clothing, public transport, children's clothing and other necessities continue to be heavily subsidized.

According to these new ideas, production should be exposed to a certain amount of pressure both from the market and from the customers, and profitability must be the basic criterion of economic efficiency. The efficiency of enterprises is judged not by volume of production but by ability to sell products at a profit.

With the economic reforms, the enterprises were made fully responsible for the financing of investment and a marketing economy is gradually taking shape.

5a. Transportation

The geographical position of Czechoslovakia gives to its transport system an important role. The first in importance is the railway transportation system.

In Eastern Europe, railways have a much greater share of the total amount of freight and passenger traffic than in the Western countries. The geographical reasons for this are obvious. Soviet raw materials are a great distance from the western industrial fringe of East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. These areas are mostly inaccessible to maritime shipping and conveniently placed inland waterways are scarce.

Transport in Czechoslovakia, 1963-1965, was as follows (1):

		1963	1964	1965
<hr/>				
Railway Transport:				
Freight	(thousand tons)	201,955	213,946	218,527
Passengers	(millions)	564.2	562.1	569.1
Public Road Transport:				
Freight	(thousand tons)	161,496	179,227	195,578
Passengers	(millions)	1,503.2	1,569.4	1,635.9
Waterway Transport:				
Freight	(thousand tons)	4,062	4,498	4,056
Passengers	(thousands)	3,274	4,091	4,331
Air Transport:				
Freight	(tons)	25,709	23,387	24,456
Passengers	(thousands)	959	1,050	1,245
<hr/>				

By the end of 1966, 1810 Km of railway lines had been electrified, which represents 13.6% of the railway line network.

The main inland waterways in Europe which have several important north-south navigable rivers are: the Danube, the Elbe and the Oder, all either originating

Note: (1) Source: The Europa Yearbook.

in or passing through Czechoslovakia. In cooperation with its neighbours - including Austria - Czechoslovakia plans the construction of a channel to connect the three rivers, thus establishing a major European waterway between the North Sea and the Baltic in the North, and the Black Sea in the South.

The total length of the navigable river sections in Czechoslovakia is 603 kilometres.

Although road transport is now growing much faster than rail, railways still figure largely in development programmes. Civil aviation in Czechoslovakia is important and there are about 60 regular internal services.

6. Agriculture

Like other communist countries, agriculture in Czechoslovakia is mostly collectivized. Cooperative enterprises constitute the most important form of ownership in Czechoslovakian agriculture. They are divided into various types according to the degree of collective ownership and common use of livestock and equipment.

The private sector is presently limited to operation on a small-scale only. The size of cultivated land does not exceed 12 to 25 hectares, according to culture, and permanent hired labour is not permitted.

The collectivization of agriculture moves ahead with more difficulty than other parts of the Czechoslovakian economy. Less than 1 per cent of the non-agricultural labour force, remained in the private sector in 1958. There is, however, considerable Governmental pressure on these farmers to join the co-operatives.

During the industrialization drive in Czechoslovakia, the input of both manpower and gross investment into agricultural production was severely curtailed. The private sector suffered from disinvestment and extreme shortage of manpower. Other factors, such as a reduced area of agricultural land also had an unfavourable influence.

In postwar years the agricultural labour force in Czechoslovakia was reduced sharply with no - over - compensating increase per worker. In 1948, 2.2 million people or 39.6 per cent of the economically active population were working in agriculture and forestry; in 1965, there were only 1.4 million or 21.1 per cent.

The slow development of production in agriculture is not in line with the aims of the planners. The Czechoslovakian plan of agricultural production is chronically unfulfilled and Czechoslovakia belongs to a permanent grain deficit area which cannot expect to feed itself. According to "Rude Pravo" (Prague, February, 1966), Czechoslovakia's agricultural production was still essentially at the prewar level. With the exception of grain, yields per hectare were lower than before the war.

Czechoslovakia's main crops, 1962 - 1965, in '000 metric tons were as follows:(1)

	Unit	1962	1963	1964	1965
Wheat	'000 metric tons	1,644	1,766	1,829	1,992
Rye	" " "	916	880	870	822
Barley	" " "	1,752	1,620	1,429	1,399
Oats	" " "	905	797	669	630
Potatoes	" " "	5,002	6,506	7,656	3,678
Sugar Beet	" " "	5,811	8,018	7,474	5,662

Czechoslovakia today is dependent upon imports of large quantities of agricultural products to meet domestic requirements. The production of several main crops was below prewar production.

This can be attributed to several factors:

1. The socialization of agriculture through ownership and collectivization.
2. The conversion of land and labour from agriculture to industry.
3. The resistance of the farmers to collectivization.

Currently, unsatisfactory output of agriculture is a serious problem of the Czechoslovakian Government.

Net Agricultural Production in Czechoslovakia, 1960 - 1965, (1957/59 = 100), was as follows:(2)

	<u>Total Output</u>	<u>Per Capita Output</u>
1960	102	102
1961	99	N.A.
1962	N.A.	N.A.
1963	104	101
1964	106	103
1965	94	94

In livestock population, field cattle breeding predominates. Horses are still an important part of livestock in Czechoslovakia, although they are constantly diminishing in number as mechanization of agriculture progresses. Important domestic animals are hogs and sheep. Poultry production is also important.

According to "Europa Yearbook", the numbers of domestic animals and dairy produce in Czechoslovakia, 1963-1965, were as follows:(1)

Note: (1) Source: The Europa Yearbook.

(2) Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture: "The U.S.S.R. and East European Agriculture Situation, March 1966".

DAIRY PRODUCE

		1963	1964	1965
Milk	(million litres)	3,429	3,650	3,806
Eggs	(million)	2,515	2,695	3,007
Butter	(thousand tons)	74.1	81.5	83.6
Meat	(thousand tons)	474	516	558

LIVESTOCK (1)

('000)

	1963	1964	1965
Cattle	4,480	4,436	4,389
Pigs	5,845	6,139	5,544
Sheep	527	568	614
Hens	23,638	22,772	21,465

Higher agricultural production in Czechoslovakia can be achieved by substantially higher hectare yields and by very intensified livestock production.

The economic importance of household plots, (especially in livestock production) is shown by the following figures, which give the percentage share of private plots in total production in Czechoslovakia.

Meat	25%
Milk	28%
Eggs	56%

The principles of the new economic policy will be applied also to Czechoslovakian agriculture (from January 1, 1967). The prices in agriculture will be based on production costs and on supply and demand. The existing organizational structure of Czechoslovakian agriculture will remain intact. Also the small part of Czechoslovakian agriculture - household plots - are to remain unchanged.

6a. Fishing

Fishing in Czechoslovakia is limited to lakes and rivers. The carp catch is the most important. Requirements for domestic consumption are supplied chiefly by imports. Lakes and rivers are systematically replenished by new fish stocks.

Note: (1) According to United Nation's Statistical Data, the number of horses in 1947/48 was 613,000 and in 1962/63 only 254,000.

7. Forestry

Forests are the dominant feature of the vegetation of almost the whole country, covering 31 per cent of its surface. All the ranges are clothed with coniferous forest (mainly spruce and fir), from the 2,500 to more than 4,000 foot level. Beech, oak and fir occur on slopes below 2,500 feet. The forest cover also provides a source of livelihood for many of the mountain people.

Of the total forest, 62% is coniferous and 38% broadleaved.

					1950	1960
Forest area:		million hectare			4.24	4.28
Growing stock:	million cu. metres		without bark		588.00	581.00
Average net annual growth:	"	"	"	"	13.60	13.66
Fellings (1)	"	"	"	"	11.80	13.30
Losses (1)	"	"	"	"	0.30	0.30
Removals (1)	"	"	"	"	11.50	13.00

Note: (1) 1949-1951 and 1959-1961 annual averages.

(Source: F.A.O.: European Timber Trends and Prospects)

Czechoslovakian forestry production, 1963-1965, was as follows:

		1963	1964	1965
Total Production	million cubic metres	12.9	13.3	14.8
Softwood	" " "	10.1	10.3	11.8

(Source: Europa Yearbook, 1967)

Of great significance in Czechoslovakia is the mechanization of forest work and concentration of output operations.

For the period 1961-1970, Czechoslovakia planned its planting targets as afforestation and reforestation, 878,000 hectares.

8. Mining

Although Czechoslovakia possesses a fairly wide variety of minerals, most do not occur in abundance, and the biggest share of its mineral requirement has to be imported. The more important minerals occurring in Czechoslovakia are: coal, iron, and uranium ore. Others of significance include nickel, cobalt, silver, graphite, ceramic clay, and glass sands.

Selected mining production in Czechoslovakia, 1960-1963, was as follows:(1)

	Unit	1963	1964	1965
Hard Coal	million tons	28.2	28.2	27.7
Brown Coal	" "	69.3	71.5	69.0
Coke	" "	9.3	9.4	9.5
Iron Ore	" "	3.4	2.8	2.6

Czechoslovakia's own resources of crude oil are poor. Czechoslovakian extraction is around 130,000 tons annually. Imports of crude oil to Czechoslovakia are increasing from year to year. Czechoslovakia received crude oil from Soviet Russia by pipeline.

9. Industry

Czechoslovakia is the most industrialized country of East Europe. Up to 1918 Czechoslovakia had secure and sizeable outlets for her industry in the agricultural hinterland of Austria - Hungary. It had been an industrially advanced country even before the First World War. Three-quarters of the industry of the Austro - Hungarian monarchy was concentrated in the area which became Czechoslovakia.

During the existence of the Czechoslovakian Republic, from the end of the First World War to the beginning of the Second World War, important industrial development took place in Czechoslovakia. During the Second World War, Czechoslovakian industry was forcibly transformed to serve German military purposes. Czechoslovakia emerged from the Second World War with its production plants the least damaged of all Europe.

After 1945, Czechoslovakia began its political and economic transformation toward nationalizing its industry. The industrial equipment which Czechoslovakia took after the war was outdated and in bad repair.

Today Czechoslovakia is highly industrialized. It has become one of the most industrialized countries in Europe, with special stress on heavy industry.

Industrial production in Czechoslovakia is the main source of national income and the industry has been the main target of economic expansion.

In Czechoslovakia, the inability to secure skilled manpower, is a greater handicap to planned growth in industry, than is the overall shortage of labour. Shortage of skilled staff has affected most acutely the key industrial branches (especially the iron and steel industry).

Significantly, the difficulty in shifting skilled personnel from the Czech to the Slovak regions has impeded the build up of metallurgy and chemicals.

An abundance of coal and the presence of iron ore give the country a sizeable

Note: (1) Source: Europa Yearbook.

metallurgical industry. Skoda steel works is rated the largest and most modern in Europe. Other industries are glass, porcelain, and pottery making, while large forest areas provide the timber, paper and cellulose industries. Also highly developed are the textile industries, including cotton, wool, flax and jute production, and the footwear industry.

9a. Engineering Industry

The engineering industry in Czechoslovakia underwent rapid development and became one of the most important sectors of the national economy. It is a major factor in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade.

Today, Czechoslovakian engineering produces 85 - 90 per cent of the machinery and equipment required for the country's own capital construction. The output of the engineering industry is scheduled to go up 40% in the next five years.

In heavy engineering plants, the manufacture of power equipment is undergoing priority development. The growing tasks of the Czechoslovakian chemical industry evoke the need for rapid expansion of the construction of equipment for the chemical industry. The manufacture of machines for the processing industry is also increasing.

The biggest role of engineering production is played by the manufacture of transport equipment; chiefly for railway and road transport.

In Czechoslovakia, there has been a substantial increase in the kinds of engineering products. A considerable percentage of engineering production is intended for export. Czechoslovakia is exporting diesel motors to 70 countries, making it the world's fourth largest exporter of this item. Only the United States, West Germany and Great Britain export more diesel motors. Czechoslovakian engineering production increased in 1966 by 10.6%.

9b. Food Industry

The food industry in Czechoslovakia is, with regard to its volume of production, the second biggest industrial sector after the engineering industry.

A restricting factor in the expansion of production in the food industry is the slow growth of agricultural production.

According to United Nation's statistical data, the production of selected food and beverage products in Czechoslovakia were:

			1961	1962	1963	1964
Meat, total produce	000' metric tons		761	775	775	831
Butter (factory production)	" "	"	68	64	74	81
Cheese (factory production)	" "	"	84	73	71	85
Wheat flour	" "	"	1,139	1,178	1,196	1,189
Sugar	" "	"	1,125	863	939	1,010
Margarine	" "	"	52.3	55.9	51.5	43.2
Beer	"	hectalitres	14,911	15,705	16,580	17,827

9c. Footwear Manufacture

Even before the Second World War, the manufacture of footwear was one of the most important branches of the Czechoslovakian industry. It is an important component of the national economy of Czechoslovakia.

Today, the Czechoslovakian footwear industry manufactures more than 100 million pairs of shoes annually. In per capita production, Czechoslovakia has far surpassed the most highly developed industrial countries.

The biggest buyers of footwear are Czechoslovakia's neighbouring countries, especially the Soviet Union, the German Federal Republic, Poland and East Germany.

9d. Woodworking Industry

The most rapid growth of production was attained in the woodworking industry. Growth of this industry has been influenced by the expansion of the building trade and by the considerable demands for wood and wooden products.

9e. Chemical Industry

The Czechoslovakian Seven-Year Plan of Development classes the chemical industry in one of the first places.

The heavy chemical industry, the industry of oils and fuels, tars, dyes, paints, varnishes, etc. has been built up on the basis of chemical processing of brown coal and imported raw materials.

According to the Statistical Yearbook of the United Nations, Czechoslovakian production of selected chemical products was:

	Unit	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Sulphuric acid (in terms of 100% H ₂ SO ₄)	000' metric tons	553	399	643	725	893
Hydrochloric acid (in terms of 100% HCl)	" " "	76	83	91	93	31.7
Caustic soda	" " "	115	133	142	144	146
Soda ash	" " "	74.1	76	62.1	57.3	59.0
Superphosphates	" " "	507	628	706	817	1,099 *
Nitrogenous fertilizers	" " "	139.9	146.2	153.9	153.8	158.4
Motor spirit	" " "	428	540	534	505	537
Kerosene	" " "	83	86	118	90	110
Distillate fuel oils)	" " "	1,170)	N.A.)	1,096)	1,517)	95
Residual fuel oils )	" " "	)	)	)	)	1,975
Lubricating oils	" " "	79	86	96	103	93

Note: N.A. - Not available.

* - Years 1964/1965.

9f. Glass and Ceramic Industries

The glass and ceramic industries were considerably developed in the past century. This was backed by rich mineral resources of glass maker's sands, kaolin, limestone and dolomites.

9g. Paper Industry

In the paper industry, the production capacity of the mills has been substantially extended in recent years.

Wood pulp production in Czechoslovakia was (in thousand metric tons):

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Mechanical pulp (air-dry weight)	138	140	140	140	140
Chemical pulp (air-dry weight)	443	445	452	453	452
Newsprint	34	38	40	42	59
Paper other than newsprint	410	418	429	429	433

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook.

The share of the consumer goods industry in Czechoslovakia's total industrial output accounts for 17.5%. This industrial group includes the following manufactures: textiles, clothing, leather products and footwear, glass and ceramics, and woodworking.

As one means of improving the industrial output, the concentration of industry in Czechoslovakia has been integrated further than in any other Central European country. by 1959, the 1,417 industrial firms existing in 1948 had been merged into 929. Also, the Czechoslovakian enterprises are encouraged to enter into mutual long-term transactions stabilizing their sales and purchases. Such arrangements are to form the basis for long term plans.

Within the plans for industrial production, priority will be given to the chemical, metallurgical and engineering industries. Emphasis in the production of durable consumer goods and foodstuffs will be an improvement of quality and variety.

According to "Europa Yearbook 1967", selected Czechoslovakian manufacturing production for 1963-1965, was as follows:(1)

Note: (1) Source: The Europa Yearbook.

	Unit	1963	1964	1965
Manufactured Gas	000' million cu. metres	5.36	5.8	6.0
Electric Power	million m.w.h.	29.9	32.0	34.2
Pig Iron	million tons	5.3	5.7	5.9
Crude Steel	" "	7.6	8.4	8.6
Cement	" "	5.2	5.5	5.7
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	467.0	462.5	478.2
Woollen Fabrics	" "	46.8	42.6	43.7
Paper	thousand tons	471.1	492.0	518.9
Refined Sugar	" "	993.6	1,002.2	804.3
Beer	million litres	1,658.0	1,782.7	1,881.1
Radio Sets	number	273,143	173,987	244,679
TV Sets	"	234,746	239,894	274,399
Motor Cars	"	56,477	42,115	77,705
Motor Cycles	"	115,922	102,102	120,270
Tractors	"	28,450	29,734	30,534

Compared with 1965, industrial production in Czechoslovakia increased by 7.4% - the chemical and engineering industries increasing by more than 9%.

Investment activities in Czechoslovakia are concentrated in heavy industry, in the metallurgical industry, and in the chemical industry, particularly in the sector of man-made fibres for the textile industry and the production of plastics and fertilizers.

New measures affecting planning, finance and management of Czechoslovakian industry, came into force on January 1, 1967.

10. Electricity

Under the present conditions of development in the Czechoslovakian economy, electrification of production is one of the principal agents upon which its progress depends.

Installed capacity of electric energy in Czechoslovakia in thousand kw, was (1):

Code (2)	Type (3)	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1 + P	Total	5,363	5,662	6,372	6,785	7,287	8,120
	Hydro	872	929	1,263	1,377	1,472	1,544
P	Total	3,707	3,940	4,587	4,885	5,269	6,054
	Hydro	813	872	1,211	1,325	1,422	1,488

Note: (1) The data represents the nominal end-of-year capacity of all generators available for simultaneous operation in hydro-electric and thermo-electric plants.

Note: (2) "Code" P = enterprises generating primarily for public use.
1 = industrial establishments generating primarily for own use.

1 + P = total installed capacity.

(3) Type "Thermal" can be derived by subtracting "Hydro" from "Total", except in the countries in which "Nuclear" or "Geothermic" are produced.

Source: Statistical Yearbook; United Nations.

In Czechoslovakia hydro-electricity plays a modest role in power economy.

About two-thirds of its exploitable resources are located in Slovakia. Practical feasibility of exploitation is limited by the lack of workable sites, as well as by growing water requirements for human consumption and for industrial and agricultural uses.

Most of the thermal plants in Czechoslovakia are fired with low-quality fuels. High grade coal makes up only about one-third of the fuel used in the production of power in Czechoslovakia. Fuel in the form of lignite from the North Bohemian coal district is of low caloric value with considerable ash, sulphur and water content.

Energy consumption in Czechoslovakia, in total million metric tons of coal equivalent, and per capita in kilogrammes, 1960-1964, was:(1)

Year	Consumption	
	Total Million Metric Tons	Per Capita in Kilogrammes
1960	64.90	4,755
1961	70.18	N.A.
1962	74.59	N.A.
1963	78.57	5,632
1964	81.38	5,789

Note: (1) -Consumption data are based on the apparent consumption of coal, lignite, petroleum products, natural gas and hydro electricity.
N.A.-Not available.

Source: United Nations; Statistical Yearbook.

Czechoslovakia's per capita consumption of 2,550 kwh, ranks among the ten leading electric power consuming countries of the world.

By 1965, 20% of this energy was imported, and it is clear that new energy sources must be developed. There is an agreement with Hungary to erect a hydro-electric project on the Danube, giving 3,800 million kilowatt-hours per year which would be divided equally between the two countries.

Czechoslovakia plans an annual increase of electrical power, from 1960 to 1970, of 9.5% per year, to give a total output in 1970 of 55,000 to 60,000 million kilowatt-hours yearly.

Czechoslovakia's biggest electric power plant is now under construction at Pocerady, in the district of Louny.

In 1966, the output of electricity amounted to 36.5 billion kwh.

11. Atomic Energy

Czechoslovakia has relatively substantial reserves of nuclear fuel. With its well developed industry and increased needs for new power sources, Czechoslovakia is now making great progress in its nuclear power program.

President of the Czechoslovakian Republic, Antonin Novotny, in his remarks in November, 1965, stressed the growing importance of uranium as a supplement to Czechoslovakia's traditional power base. According to Czechoslovakian sources (Mlada Fronta 8. 12. 1964), a nuclear power station is needed for natural uranium in order to be able to rely on the country's own raw material base.

Czechoslovakia sent a mission to the United Kingdom in early 1965 to discuss the possibilities of purchasing heavy-water nuclear plants.

Czechoslovakia's first nuclear power station - the 150 M.W. natural uranium, heavy-water moderated, gas-cooled reactor at Bohunice, is progressing satisfactorily. It is expected to become operational in 1968.

In Czechoslovakia, there is also the Institute for Nuclear Research at Rež, which has a 2 M.W. research reactor which is used for experimental works and for the production of radioisotopes.

In the field of nuclear energy, co-operation inside the East European Communist Bloc has always been close though in a very special form - safeguarding the controlling position of the Soviet Union. Apart from the Czechoslovakian national power programs, great interest has been shown in proposed international cooperation in the Soviet Bloc countries in the exchange of electrical power between the various countries.

Czechoslovakia estimated that after 1970, and especially after 1980, it would have a considerable shortage in power needs and supply.

Some of the future programs have now been agreed, at least to the extent of the next two or three stations. By the end of 1970, Czechoslovakia will start its second reactor (A2), the assembly of which is to be completed in 1972-73. Like A-1, it will be located in Jaslovské Bohunice near Trnava, Slovakia. This power station will be linked up with Czechoslovakia's national power system,

and will save an estimated 300,000 tons of standard fuel units or 900,000 tons of soft coal annually if utilized at 70% capacity.

In Czechoslovakia, radioisotopes were used in even greater quantities, particularly in medical applications. The number of industrial plants using radioisotopes is over 200.

Up to now, Czechoslovakia has cooperated mainly with the Soviet Union on atomic matters. As it approaches the stage of large-scale output of atomic power facilities, opportunities may appear for other countries with experience in the field.

12. Gross National Product

The proportion of Gross National Product going through the state budget is much larger in Czechoslovakia than in the Western countries. State receipts and state expenditures reach a level equal to almost two-thirds of G.N.P. In West Germany and in the United States, less than one-fifth and in the United Kingdom, less than one-fourth of the G.N.P. has been reallocated through the state budget in recent years.

The Czechoslovakian G.N.P. in billions of 1963 U.S. dollars, was as follows:

1955	14.4
1960	19.8
1964	20.6

In 1966, G.N.P. exceeded \$25,700 million, of which about half was made up of industrial output and construction. The increase from 1965 was an estimated 8.4%. By contrast the gain in 1965 was 3.9%.

National income and social product, as presently defined in Eastern Europe, refers only to the sphere of material production. This does not mean that they exclude all services. They include services connected with the production and distribution of material products such as trade, transportation of goods, legal services, etc.

13. Foreign Trade

Foreign trade has always been an important part of the Czechoslovakian national economy. Czechoslovakia depends almost entirely on exports to pay for imports of raw materials. Measures to expand foreign trade and to increase foreign currency earnings, are being given special priority.

Before the Second World War, Czechoslovakia was one of those industrially advanced European countries which lived by intensive world-wide trade and widely ramified connections with the world capital market.

Czechoslovakia's share of World Trade, 1929-1962, as a percentage of the total, was as follows:

1929	1.7
1938	1.4
1950	1.1
1962	1.4
1964	1.4

At the present day, foreign trade in Czechoslovakia is a state monopoly. This state monopoly hinders a larger expansion of foreign trade and its effect is the same as that of quantitative import restrictions in some other countries. The supreme authority of the Czechoslovakian monopoly of foreign trade is the Ministry of Foreign Trade. It prepares the foreign trade plan and supervises it to completion. Foreign Trade corporations have general licenses to enter into obligations with foreign correspondents.

They must respect targets set by the plan regarding exports, imports and foreign exchanges.

The new system of economic management is resulting in a radical reorganization of the foreign trading network. In some cases, especially capital goods, foreign trade corporations have been taken over by industrial units. CKD Praha has taken over part of Strojexport; Skodaexport has been formed as a subsidiary of the Skoda heavy engineering enterprise. Technoexport is now part of the chemical engineering branch enterprise, Chepos Jablonex is part of Jablonec Costume Jewelry branch enterprise.

In other cases, joint corporations, with foreign trading and industrial enterprise stockholders, have been established. In still other cases the foreign trade corporations remain independent of the producer or buyer, but both participate in trade negotiations.

As a stimulus to better export results, producing and trading firms are given a share of the foreign currency obtained through export deals.

In Czechoslovakia there exists the constant need for substantial imports of raw materials, agricultural products and capital goods.

The relationship in percentage terms between the imports of finished products and raw materials and fuels, was as follows:

YEAR	FINISHED PRODUCTS (1)	RAW MATERIALS, FUELS, MATERIALS FOR PRODUCTION, INCLUDING RAW MATERIALS FOR FOODSTUFFS (2)
1948	23.8	76.2
1953	27.3	72.7
1959	33.7	66.3
1960	35.3	64.7
1961	36.8	63.2
1962	40.6	59.4
1963	40.3	59.7
1964	41.0	59.0
1965	43.8	56.2

- Note: (1) In "Finished Products" include: machinery, equipment and tools for production, foodstuffs, nonfoodstuff goods for consumption.
 (2) In "Raw Materials and Fuels" include: fuels, raw materials, cattle and other animals for breeding purposes, raw materials for the production of foodstuffs.

New trends in Czechoslovakian Foreign Trade show increased imports of consumer goods to 20% of total from the present 5%-7%.

Development of Czechoslovakian imports, according to basic groups of commodities, 1963-1965, total (in million Kčs) and percentage of total, was as follows:(1)

Groups of Commodities	1963		1964		1965	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Imports-	15,554	100	17,488	100	19,242	100
of which:						
I. Machinery, equipment and tools for production	3,978	25.5	4,918	28.1	5,758	12.9
II. Fuels, raw materials, and materials	7,759	49.9	8,475	48.5	9,395	48.9
a) fuels, mineral raw materials and metals	4,435	28.5	4,833	27.6	5,297	27.5
b) chemicals, fertilizers and raw rubber	1,204	7.8	1,322	7.6	1,462	7.6
c) building materials, blocks and other products	107	0.7	113	0.7	238	1.3
d) raw materials of vegetable and animal origin (without foodstuffs)	2,013	12.9	2,207	12.6	2,398	12.5
III. Cattle and other animals for breeding purposes	2	0.0	17	0.1	24	0.1
IV. Foodstuffs, including raw materials	3,226	20.8	3,415	19.5	3,059	15.9
a) raw materials for the production of foodstuffs	1,523	9.8	1,829	10.4	1,380	7.2
b) foodstuffs	1,703	11.0	1,586	9.1	1,679	8.7
V. Nonfoodstuff goods for consumption	589	3.8	663	3.8	1,006	5.2
Finished products (I,IVb,V)	6,270	40.3	7,167	41.0	8,443	43.8
Raw materials, fuels, materials for production, including raw materials for foodstuffs (II,III,IVa)	9,284	59.7	10,321	59.0	10,799	56.2

Note: (1) Source: Facts on Czechoslovak Foreign Trade.

Owing to its incomplete raw material base and low per capita area of land, Czechoslovakia will always rely upon imports of many raw materials and food-stuffs. i.e. wood, cotton, rubber and wheat are imported in large quantities. Important import items also were: iron and steel, electronic and other sophisticated instrumentation, coal, agricultural and material handling equipment, coffee and cocoa.

According to the Economic Digest of the Chamber of Commerce of Czechoslovakia (June 1967), the estimates of imports of selected engineering consumer goods foresee the following trend of development over the years, 1965-1980, in pieces:

	1965	1970	1975	1980
Passenger cars	13,000	24,196	30,000	50,000
Single-track vehicles	2,000	17,000	10,000	10,000
Bicycles	98,000	75,000	70,000	50,000
TV receivers	54,500	80,000	120,000	150,000
Radio receivers	102,700	119,000	200,000	250,000
Refrigerators	31,200	35,000	10,000	20,000
Household washing machines	-	15,000	30,000	50,000
Sewing and knitting machines	553	50,000	80,000	90,000

Territorial structure of Czechoslovakian imports from principal areas, in total and in percentage terms, 1963-1965, was as follows, (total million Kčs):(1)

Groups of Countries	1963		1964		1965	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Imports-	15,554	100	17,488	100	19,242	100
Socialist countries	11,437	73.5	12,693	72.6	14,120	73.4
of which:						
COMECON	10,706	68.8	12,035	68.8	13,115	68.1
Other countries	4,117	26.5	4,795	27.4	5,122	26.6
of which:						
Advanced capitalist countries	2,669	17.2	3,374	19.3	3,614	18.8
of which:						
ECM	890	5.7	1,129	6.5	1,357	7.1
EFTA	1,243	8.0	1,359	7.8	1,414	7.3
Economically developing countries	1,448	9.3	1,421	8.1	1,508	7.8
of which:						
Asiatic countries	713	4.6	685	3.9	690	3.6
African countries	468	3.0	519	3.0	537	2.8
American countries	265	1.7	216	1.2	281	1.4

The pattern of Czechoslovakian foreign trade by commodity groups changed very considerably in the last fifteen years. The most striking feature is the great rise in the export of machinery and equipment for industry. Czechoslovakia's aim in its export policy is to increase the quantity and quality of its industrial production for export.

Note: (1) Source: Facts on Czechoslovak Foreign Trade.

Consumer goods are the most rapidly growing items in East-European trade as the approach to mass affluence opens vast new markets and as trading relations are adjusted to accommodate the expanding demand. One feature of this development is the increase in orders with Western countries.

The relationship in percentage terms between the exports of finished products and raw materials and fuels in Czechoslovakia was as follows:(1)

YEAR	FINISHED PRODUCTS	RAW MATERIALS, FUELS, MATERIALS FOR PRODUCTION, INCLUDING RAW MATERIALS FOR FOODSTUFFS
1948	54.8	45.2
1953	59.6	40.4
1959	68.2	31.8
1960	68.3	31.7
1961	68.1	31.9
1962	70.0	30.0
1963	70.8	29.2
1964	67.8	32.2
1965	68.0	32.0

Engineering plays a significant role in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade. Some branches of the engineering industry export more than 50% of their products (steam turbines, rolling mills, equipment for the chemical industry, crude oil processing equipment, sugar factories). Other important export items were: machine tools, motor vehicles, electric motors, textiles, footwear, glassware and pottery, foodstuffs and beverages, arms, toys, musical instruments and office equipment.

In 1966 exports, a marked increase was registered by machinery and equipment for the western and particularly for the developing countries. Some increase was also registered by the exports of industrial consumer goods, above all glass, costume jewelry, ceramics and leather goods.

Development and commodity structure of Czechoslovakian exports, according to basic groups of commodities, 1963-1965, total (in million Kčs) and percentage of total, was as follows:(1)

Groups of Commodities	1963		1964		1965	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Exports-	17,723	100	18,545	100	19,357	100
of which:						
I. Machinery, equipment and tools for production	8,474	48.0	8,716	47.0	9,385	48.5
II. Fuels, raw materials, and materials	4,829	27.2	5,631	30.4	5,890	30.4
a) fuels, mineral raw materials and metals	3,286	18.5	3,868	20.9	3,937	20.3
b) chemicals, fertilizers and raw rubber	497	2.8	641	3.5	732	3.8
c) building materials, blocks, and other products	235	1.3	260	1.4	291	1.5
d) raw materials of vegetable and animal origin (without foodstuffs)	811	4.6	862	4.6	930	4.8
III. Cattle and other animals for breeding purposes	16	0.1	31	0.2	34	0.2
IV. Foodstuffs, including raw materials	1,161	6.5	967	5.2	854	4.4
a) raw materials for the production of foodstuffs	348	1.9	305	1.6	281	1.4
b) foodstuffs	813	4.6	662	3.6	573	3.0
V. Nonfoodstuff goods for consumption	3,243	18.2	3,200	17.2	3,194	16.5
Finished products (I,IVb,V)	12,530	70.8	12,578	67.8	13,152	68.0
Raw materials, fuels, materials for production, including raw materials for foodstuffs (II,III,IVa)	5,193	29.2	5,967	32.2	6,205	32.0

Note: (1) Source: Facts on Czechoslovak Foreign Trade.

Territorial structure of Czechoslovakian exports, to principal areas, in total and in percentage terms, 1963-1965, was as follows, (total million Kčs):(1)

Groups of Countries	1963		1964		1965	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Exports-	17,723	100	18,545	100	19,357	100
Socialist countries	13,382	75.5	13,691	73.8	14,151	73.1
of which:						
COMECON	12,414	70.0	12,622	68.1	13,156	68.0
Other countries	4,341	24.5	4,854	26.2	5,206	26.9
of which:						
Advanced capitalist countries	2,713	15.3	3,058	16.5	3,305	17.1
of which:						
ECM	1,230	6.9	1,396	7.5	1,425	7.4
EFTA	1,051	5.9	1,180	6.4	1,327	6.9
Economically developing countries	1,628	9.2	1,796	9.7	1,901	9.8
of which:						
Asiatic countries	832	4.7	987	5.3	1,050	5.4
African countries	548	3.1	530	2.9	587	3.0
American countries	244	1.4	274	1.5	260	1.4

Socialist countries account for 70% of Czechoslovakian Foreign Trade over the last decade.

The share of Western countries in the total volume of Czechoslovak foreign trade is about 18%. Among the most important buyers of Czechoslovak goods are:

West Germany	Italy
Great Britain	Netherlands
Austria	France
Switzerland	

These countries are also the chief foreign suppliers of Czechoslovakia, with the exception of Canada which, thanks to its grain supplies, takes fourth place among Western exporters to Czechoslovakia.

In the economic field, the official emphasis in Czechoslovakia is now strongly in favour of closer relations with the West.

Note: (1) Source: Facts on Czechoslovak Foreign Trade.

Czechoslovakia's trade with Selected Western Countries, 1960-1965, (in million Kčs), was as follows:(1)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
Austria	254	253	255	349	201	210	244	306
France	192	181	135	159	138	155	251	191
West Germany	440	333	506	633	483	545	594	664
Great Britain	438	601	663	528	292	362	419	434
Italy	202	167	240	291	234	268	228	241
Netherlands	145	114	138	180	141	163	207	224
Switzerland	137	155	207	240	186	207	225	278
Canada	35	99	436	312	62	64	87	109

Under the present territorial orientation of Czechoslovakian foreign trade, roughly three-quarters of its over-all exchange of goods are carried out with the "socialist" countries and one-quarter with the remaining ones. Prior to the Second World War, Czechoslovakian foreign trade reciprocated mostly with Western Europe and the United States.

Since World War II, there has been an expanding trade between Czechoslovakia and other communist countries, especially the Soviet Union. Prior to World War II, imports from Russia were largely limited to capital goods and essential raw materials which could not be produced within the country. Exports to the Soviet Union were largely raw materials. Consequently trade between the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia was limited. In 1965, the Soviet Union's share of Czechoslovakian imports was 35.74 per cent and in exports 38.04 per cent.

According to Czechoslovakian sources, the growth of Czechoslovakia's trade with the Soviet Union (in billions of Kčs), was as follows:

1950	1955	1960	1965	1970 (estimate)
2.8	5.5	9.3	14.2	18.4

According to a new agreement with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia will import more raw material from the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia will supply the Soviet Union with agricultural machinery, cars and earth moving equipment.

Also, since 1945, economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the Communist countries of Eastern Europe have been growing. Czechoslovakian trade treaties with Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania, were developed between 1947 and 1949. These agreements call for the export of machinery, other manufactured articles and iron ore, in exchange for industrial raw materials, timber and foodstuffs.

In 1956, Czechoslovakia and other East European countries founded the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.) Its purpose was to consider jointly the

Note: (1) Source: Facts on Czechoslovak Foreign Trade.

main problems of development of the national economy and coordination of the plans of development of member countries. The members of the C.M.E.A. (Comencon) are the communist countries of Eastern Europe:

Soviet Union	Hungary
East Germany	Rumania
Poland	Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia	

The C.M.E.A. countries situated on the Danube cooperate on a complex utilization of the Danube water resources. Also, agreements between the C.M.E.A. countries exist concerning the construction and utilization of power plants. The C.M.E.A. countries have agreed to establish a joint freight rolling stock system, in order to achieve greater efficacy in the utilization of their rolling stock.

According to Czechoslovakian official statistical data in "Facts on Czechoslovak Foreign Trade 1966", the foreign trade between Czechoslovakia and C.M.E.A. countries, in (millions of Kčs) was as follows:

	<u>1963</u>			<u>1964</u>			<u>1965</u>		
	<u>IMPORT VALUE</u>	<u>EXPORT VALUE</u>	<u>BALANCE VALUE</u>	<u>IMPORT VALUE</u>	<u>EXPORT VALUE</u>	<u>BALANCE VALUE</u>	<u>IMPORT VALUE</u>	<u>EXPORT VALUE</u>	<u>BALANCE VALUE</u>
Bulgaria	499	576	+ 77	523	454	- 69	642	445	- 197
East Germany	1,675	1,599	- 76	1,829	1,915	+ 86	2,073	1,995	- 78
Hungary	944	1,099	+ 155	1,057	1,138	+ 81	1,234	952	- 282
Poland	1,052	1,408	+ 356	1,392	1,388	- 4	1,502	1,791	+ 289
Rumania	381	725	+ 344	537	669	+ 132	679	495	- 184
Soviet Union	6,067	6,886	+ 819	6,572	6,924	+ 352	6,874	7,364	+ 490
Total C.M.E.A.	10,618	12,293	+1,675	11,910	12,488	+ 578	13,004	13,042	+ 38
Total Czechoslovakian Foreign Trade	15,554	17,723	+2,169	17,488	18,545	+1,057	19,242	19,357	+ 115

The International Bank of Economic Cooperation was founded in January, 1964, comprising the following communist countries:

Bulgaria	Poland
Hungary	Rumania
Czechoslovakia	Soviet Union
East Germany	

The main activity of this Bank is a multilateral settlement of commercial payments between its member countries in the form of transferable rubles.

Comecon was not successful in working out any real economic integration.

In 1966, Czechoslovakia's foreign trade with the socialist countries represented 68.9% of the Czechoslovakian foreign trade. 1966 was marked by higher imports of machinery and equipment.

Main Czechoslovakian imports from Eastern Europe are metal ore, food (grain and butter from the Soviet Union, meat from Hungary and Poland) and fuel (oil from the Soviet Union, coal from Poland and the Soviet Union). The Soviet Union also supplied a considerable amount of textile materials. Main Czechoslovakian imports from Western Europe were chemicals, especially pharmaceutical products. A certain amount of machinery was imported from both Western and Eastern Europe.

The significant extent of Czechoslovakia - U.S.S.R. illustrates the fact that for a number of years more than 35% of the total foreign trade was with the Soviet Union. In total, about 70% of its trade is with "Socialist Countries", but Prague is eager to buy industrial equipment from western countries.

Czechoslovakia is trying to effect a reorientation of its foreign trade towards more profitable lines of specialization and to put emphasis on quality rather than quantity of its manufacturing goods.

In Czechoslovakia as in other communist countries, some times noneconomic matters play a part in its trade policy. The Communist Government clearly plans their trade with the underdeveloped countries in such a way as to maximize the expected political advantages.

14. Canadian Foreign Trade with Czechoslovakia

Canada has a long trading history with Czechoslovakia. Although volume has been small and specialized it goes back even beyond 1928, when Canada granted to Czechoslovakia "most favoured nation" treatment. Recent trade relations between Canada and Czechoslovakia are governed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1948. In 1963, a five year agreement was signed under which Canada would provide Czechoslovakia with a minimum of 44 million bushels of wheat over a five-year period. Our export of wheat during 1964 and 1965 was in total, 39 million bushels or about 88% of the wheat commitments.

Today Czechoslovakia is one of our largest foreign trade partners among the East-European countries.

It represents for us an interesting market. Its 14.10 million inhabitants have increasing consumer power. According to the Chamber of Commerce of Czechoslovakia, the selected basic indicators of development of Czechoslovakian Economy, 1948-1963, (in percentage terms, 1937 = 100), were as follows:

Year	National Income	Gross Industrial Production	Turnover of Foreign Trade	Per Capita Personal Consumption
1948	97	108	57	97
1953	151	210	92	112
1955	173	243	114	134
1960	243	404	209	176
1963	257	464	259	184

According to D.B.S., Canadian foreign trade with Czechoslovakia, 1959-1966, was as follows, (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Year</u>		<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Balance</u>
1959	.....	6,502	4,937	- 1,565
1960	.....	6,654	6,767	+ 113
1961	.....	8,405	20,617	+12,212
1962	.....	9,033	3,522	- 5,511
1963	.....	9,204	13,289	+ 4,085
1964	.....	12,847	54,230	+41,383
1965	.....	15,965	34,762	+18,797
1966	.....	21,709	5,080	-16,629

Wheat has the biggest share in Canadian exports to Czechoslovakia. In 1963-65, its share of total exports was as follows:

1963	78.44%
1964	92.39%
1965	81.27%

Other important items in our exports to Czechoslovakia are asbestos, hides, flaxseed, nonferrous metal and special machinery. The marked decline in Canadian exports in 1966 was caused by the completion in 1964 and 1965 of the wheat deliveries, specified by the long term agreement.

Canadian foreign trade with Czechoslovakia by selected commodities, was as follows:

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1964-1966, (in Canadian Dollars)

Class No. 1964/65	Commodity	1964 \$	1965 \$	1966 \$
84807	Towels, Glass Clothers, Crash, Huck	270,036	300,560	291,447
38911	Hoods, Shapes, Fur or Wool-Fur, Felt	162,396	326,716	221,527
37398	Broadwoven Fabrics, Cotton, Coloured, n.e.s.	513,717	538,441	670,656
37348	Print Cloth & Sheeting, Cotton, Coloured	371,067	367,190	496,407
78680	Gloves & Mittens, Leather	318,895	351,136	251,627
77160	Typewriter Parts, Attachments & Accessories	975	3,663	400
52799	Yarn, Cord, Fabric Machinery & Parts	N.A.	58,347	N.A.
61108	Bicycles, n.e.s.	134,214	254,459	266,458
85063	Tumbler and Stemware, Glass or Crystal	204,801	303,526	378,781
85064	Tableware, Glass, n.e.s.	402,686	359,708	453,617
47303	Sheet Glass, Transparent to 34 oz.	286,583	334,404	269,857
86730	Art and Decorative Ware, Glass	203,802	209,193	220,968
79040	Rubber Footwear, Waterproof	631,933	536,543	1,456,301
79046	Utility Footwear, Fabric Tops	730,372	1,245,523	1,510,361
81027	Costume Jewellery, n.e.s.	432,159	387,235	299,887
44405	Concrete Reinforced Bars, Carbon, Steel, HR	N.A.	33,088	2,193,563
44450	Wire Rods, Steel, Hot Rolled	658,747	1,273,018	1,342,076
52740	Knitting Machinery and Parts, n.e.s.	236,923	203,523	6,203
68191	Globes, etc. for Lights- Glass, Plastic	202,934	204,720	312,663
78333	Pants and Breeches, Men's and Boy's, Cotton	267,436	172,097	296,404
79012	Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boy's, Last-Made, Pair	387,347	605,405	1,131,945
	Other Commodities	6,429,858	7,860,285	9,637,717
	TOTAL-	12,846,881	15,964,780	21,708,865

Note: N.A.- Not Applicable.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Trade of Canada.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1964-1966, (in Canadian Dollars)

Class No. 1964-1966	Commodity	1964 \$	1965 \$	1966 \$
6119	Barley	743,679	N.A.	N.A.
6169	Wheat, Except Seed, n.e.s.	50,104,704	28,251,808	N.A.
18005	Tobacco, Bright Virginia Flue Cured	591,320	N.A.	N.A.
20110	Cattle Hides, Raw	293,745	598,913	2,082,071
21230	Flaxseed	860,730	N.A.	1,705,602
27120	Asbestos Milled Fibres, Group 3	296,748	189,980	242,565
27130	Asbestos Milled Fibres, Group 4 & 5	N.A.	104,010	116,890
27977	Sulphur, Crude or Refined, n.e.s.	N.A.	N.A.	487,723
42416	Polyethylene Resins, Not Shaped	46,958	N.A.	N.A.
42499	Plastic and Synthetic Rubber, Not Shaped, n.e.s.	138,520	63,502	19,583
45109	Aluminum Pigs, Ingots, Slabs, etc.	180,837	141,043	N.A.
45204	Copper Refinery Shapes	530,879	109,689	N.A.
52979	Textile Industrial Machinery and Parts	299,237	159,142	82,059
77121	Cardpunch Sorting, Tabbings, Computer and Parts Other Commodities	N.A.	N.A.	153,753
		142,509	5,144,185	189,488
	TOTAL-	54,229,866	34,762,272	5,079,734

Note: N.A.- Not Applicable.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Trade of Canada.

Czechoslovakia is not only an exporter of industrial equipment and machinery, but also an importer of the most varied types of equipment.

The Czechoslovakian imports of machinery and equipment show a continuous upward trend. The need for special machines in Czechoslovakia grows continuously. Czechoslovakia imported from the German Federal Republic, United Kingdom, Denmark, Italy, Sweden, Austria and France, various equipment such as: complete equipment for refining and distillation of benzene from the German Federal Republic; equipment for the manufacture of polyethylene and for the manufacture of nylon cord from Great Britain; diffusers for sugar factories from Denmark; equipment for the manufacturing of boiler bottoms from Italy; Czechoslovakia has imported much equipment for the metallurgical and foundry industry, from Great Britain, Sweden, Austria and France. Further, Czechoslovakia made important imports of machinery and equipment for other sectors of Czechoslovakian industry as, for example, for the automobile industry, from France.

For the paper industry, also, important deliveries of complete machinery for the manufacture of paper of every description, have been effected in recent years. A machine for the manufacture of newsprint which has recently been put into operation in Czechoslovakia, was imported from Great Britain. Firms from Austria and Finland also had a share in these imports.

Canada's share in Czechoslovakian imports of machinery and equipment is insignificant.

In Czechoslovakia there exists possibilities of importing raw material, agricultural produce, machinery and equipment. There is also rising demand for furniture and household appliances, motor cars, motorcycles, bicycles, sporting goods and recreational equipment.

Czechoslovakia probably won't buy (besides wheat) much more from Canada until it sells more to Canada.

In Canadian - Czechoslovakian foreign trade there are potential possibilities for Czechoslovakia. Besides increasing exports of its traditional products, such as glass, costume jewelry, footwear and various sport requisites, Czechoslovakia can export other manufactures. These include engineering goods, such as some metalworking machines, knitting and other textile machines, mining equipment, conveyors, etc.

Czechoslovakia is making a determined effort to sell in Canada on its own. Recently incorporated were two importing companies: Omnitrade Machinery Ltd., in Toronto and Omnitrade Ltd., in Montreal.

The volume of Canadian - Czechoslovakian foreign trade can rise on a mutual basis. That part of foreign trade which Czechoslovakia leaves to nonbloc countries could be shared by Canada. Czechoslovakia needs large quantities of raw material for its consumer goods industry and processing industries. Czechoslovakia is preparing for more substantial imports of consumer goods.

Czechoslovakia's Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, recently said that the products for which there is an immediate need in Czechoslovakia are: heavy agricultural

equipment, material handling equipment, incubators, machinery for processing livestock feed, all kinds of food processing equipment, laundry-drying equipment, computers and electronic instruments, surgical and other medical equipment and television-transmission equipment.

15. Balance of Trade

General development of Czechoslovakia Foreign Trade and its Balance of Trade, 1948-1964, was as follows, (in million Kčs):

Year	Imports	Exports	Balance
1948	4,906	5,422	+ 516
1953	6,330	7,153	+ 823
1959	11,537	12,435	+ 898
1960	13,072	13,892	+ 820
1961	14,570	14,733	+ 163
1962	14,904	15,793	+ 889
1963	15,554	17,723	+2,169
1964	17,488	18,545	+1,057
1965	19,242	19,357	+ 115

According to Czechoslovakian statistical data (Facts on Czechoslovak Foreign Trade), Czechoslovakia's Trade Surplus, by principle areas, 1948-1964, was as follows, (in million Kčs):

	1948	1953	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
TOTAL-	516	823	898	820	163	889	2,169	1,057
Socialist countries	200	595	691	725	342	707	1,945	998
Other countries,								
of which:	316	228	207	95	-179	182	224	59
Advanced (developed)								
countries,	69	119	1	-161	-368	-212	43	-316
Developing countries	247	109	206	256	189	394	181	375
of which:								
Asiatic countries	237	25	153	24	211	340	120	307
African countries	- 9	42	31	86	- 4	63	82	11
American countries	19	42	22	146	- 18	- 9	- 21	57

Trade Surplus increased from 1948 to 1964 by 104 per cent. The share of "socialist countries" for the same period, increased 399 per cent.

16. Balance of Payments

Nonrelating figures have been made available.

17. Trade Policy

According to Czechoslovakian "Foreign Trade", trade policy in the Czechoslovakian economic system is not an isolated part, but an integral part of general economic policy.

Since the end of World War II, Czechoslovakia has had a centrally controlled authoritarian economy. The basic purpose of this planned economy is to increase agricultural and industrial productivity by state control.

Czechoslovakia's Five Year Plan, 1966-1970, has the following targets:

	<u>Percentage Increase</u>
Gross National Product	4.3
National Income	4.1
Industrial Production	5.5
Agricultural Production	No appreciable increase
Public Service Expenditures	4.0
Foreign Trade Turnover	10.0
Investment	8.0

Within the plans for industrial production, priority will be given to the chemical, metallurgical and engineering industries. Emphasis in the production of durable consumer goods and foodstuffs will be an improvement of quality and variety.

The factor which limits Czechoslovakian imports is the fact that Czechoslovakia can purchase abroad as many goods and services as it can pay for, by exports of its merchandise. Hence, any deterioration of condition for Czechoslovakian exports is necessarily reflected in Czechoslovak imports.

Neither import nor export licences nor other permits are required in Czechoslovakia if the goods are imported or exported by foreign trade corporations. Czechoslovakia does not require consular certificates of the origin of goods or consular certification of other documents required in the invoice.

Czechoslovakia has concluded long-term trade agreements, inter alia, with Afganistan, Algeria, Austria, Denmark, Benelux, Finland, France, Ghana, Great Britain, Guinea, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Mali, Moracco, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Syria, United Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda and with the majority of socialist countries. With Canada, Czechoslovakia has a long-term Wheat Agreement from October 29, 1963.

17a. Licensing

According to the Czechoslovakian Chamber of Commerce, Czechoslovakia is particularly interested in buying production licences and in joint co-production arrangements with Western countries.

Czechoslovakia intends to multiply fifteen times its purchases of licences in the 1965-1970 interval. At present, Western industrial countries pay \$1.5 to

\$3. per capita a year for licences. Czechoslovakia only pays \$0.3.

Czechoslovakian sales of licences doubled in 1966. Research institutes received 45% of the foreign currency income from the sale of licences. In 1966, Czechoslovakia purchased a series of important steelmaking licences from the West European countries, including licences of: Motala Verstad; A. B. Sweden; Maerz Ofenbau, A. G. Switzerland; Glacier Metal Company, Ltd., England; Voest A.G., Austria. Recently, there has been a considerable exchange of licences between Sweden and Czechoslovakia.

Some Czechoslovakian licences and patents may also be of interest to Canadian manufacturers, a number of which have been sold to various Western countries and the United States.

18. Conclusion

The share of industry in the Czechoslovakian national income has ranged from 65-70 per cent in the last few years. There has been an increase in the share of the building industry, which has outstripped other branches in the rate of development. This is shown particularly in the relative decline in the share of agricultural production.

On the other hand the concentration of capital investment in Czechoslovakian key industries, that is to say, raw materials, power bases and engineering, resulted in a slower reconstruction and modernization of the consumer goods and food industries.

Czechoslovakia's industry has also a manpower problem. Its possibilities of getting new manpower were and still continue to be very limited. The number of workers in industry rose by only 6% between 1949 and 1963. For this reason Czechoslovakia can augment its industrial production only by augmenting labour productivity and utilizing modern methods of production. The priority in investment is given to existing enterprises with a stable labour force. Projects to house additional workers near modern plants will get second priority.

The old centrally controlled system of economy in Czechoslovakia tends to be replaced by one based on indirect controls and strong financial incentives.

Economic experiments replacing administrative control from the top with the mechanism of price, costs, profits and credits are already in effect in several industries in Czechoslovakia.

These reforms include the granting of a substantial degree of independence to managers of enterprises. The wages will be in accordance with productivity and quality. The incentives operate by linking a portion of wages directly to the financial success of enterprises.

The important new outlook in the Czechoslovakian economy heralds the decline of Soviet predominance. COMECON, which was supposed to be for the eastern bloc what the EEC and EFTA were for the West, has not succeeded.

Various factors contribute to the difficulty of economic integration of COMECON. One of these factors is the disparity of levels of economic development: late-

comers to industrialization may find themselves handicapped in trying to catch up with the more advanced countries.

On the other hand there are differences in the size and endowment of national economies. On this count, on the whole, it is the Soviet Union that has the overwhelming advantage over anybody else in the bloc.

The changes in economic policy in Czechoslovakia and the drive for modernization present to us improving opportunities for exports, technical exchanges and licensing arrangements. Industry and manufacturing enterprises are assuming a more direct role in foreign trade. All these will have profound effects on the economy and will make Czechoslovakia an increasingly important trading partner for Canada.

TABLE I

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN SELECTED FINANCIAL STATISTICS

A. RETAIL TRADE (Index numbers of value: 1958=100)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
General	105	105	109	113	115	118
Food	104	103	109	115	117	121
Non-food	106	107	109	110	112	114

B. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1958=100)

All items	98	96	96	97	97	98
Food	98	96	96	98	98	98

C. BUDGET ESTIMATES (Mill.Kčs)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Revenue	103,593	112,534	123,322	125,877	130,414	116,200
Expenditure	103,406	111,915	123,201	125,815	130,318	116,100

Source: United Nations - Statistical Yearbook.

TABLE II
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BUDGET

The planned Czechoslovakian budgets for 1965 and 1966 compare as follows (in billions of Kčs):

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
<u>REVENUE</u>	116.2	152.9
Turnover tax	51.6	52.0
Profits from industry	20.3	30.9
Direct taxes	14.4	15.3
Other	29.9	54.7
 <u>EXPENDITURES</u>	 116.1	 152.9
National economy	54.8	88.9
Cultural and social	48.2	50.3
Defense and security	10.2	10.8
Administration	2.9	2.9

SOURCE: Czechoslovakia Statistical Data.

TABLE III

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON HEALTH PERSONNEL, 1963

Number of Physicians	24,478
Dentists	4,642
Midwives	4,641
Pharmacists	5,163

In Czechoslovakia there is one physician for every 570 inhabitants.

SOURCE: United Nations - Statistical Yearbook.

TABLE IV

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1966

Commodity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)	Commodity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA				533	PIGMENTS, PAINTS & MATRLS NEC	5 000	111 513
0	FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	3 392 732	26 598 056	541	MEDICINAL & PHARM PRODUCTS	3 323	84 371
1	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	-	59 907	551	ESSENT OILS & PERFME ETC MAT	-	1 240
2	CRUDE MATRLS INEDIB EXC FUEL	417 615	6 798 858	553	PERFUMERY, COSMETICS ETC NEC	-	656
3	MINERAL FUELS LUBRICANTS ETC	-	3 192	554	SOAPS, CLEANSERS, POLISHES ETC	-	2 189
4	OILS & FATS, ANIMAL & VEG	-	282 602	581	RESINS SYN PLASTIC MTRLs NEC	-	22 594
5	CHEMICALS	26 628	548 916	599	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MTRL NEC	7 222	207 551
6	MFO GOODS BY CHIEF MATERIAL	173 609	774 654	611	LEATHER	-	5 357
7	MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIP	439 955	1 802 769	621	RUBBER MATERIALS NEC	400	400
8	MISC MANUFACTRD ARTICLES NEC	107 093	368 368	629	RUBBER ARTICLES NEC	-	4 723
9	ITEMS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND	-	2 212	632	WOOD MANUFACTURES, NEC	166 761	394 108
03	FISH AND FISH PREPARATIONS	-	2 832	641	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1 852	339 335
04	CEREALS & CEREAL PREPRIONS	3 391 932	24 382 913	651	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	-	3 617
05	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	-	877 792	652	COTTON FABRICS WOVEN NEC	-	940
08	FEEDING-STUFF FOR ANIMAL NEC	-	1 331 915	653	TEXTILE FAB WOV NEC EXC COT	-	768
09	MISC FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	800	2 604	662	BRICK OTH CLAY CONSTRUCT MAT	-	6 759
11	BEVERAGES	-	1 900	663	MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NEC	-	4 147
12	TOBACCO & TOBAC MANUFACTURES	-	58 007	664	GLASS	-	1 995
15	HIDES SKINS FURSKINS, UNDRSSD	262 752	2 581 634	665	GLASSWARE	-	1 332
21	OIL-SEEDS OIL NUTS & KERNELS	-	2 439 694	667	PEARLS, DIAM & PREC ETC STNS	-	2 060
23	RUBBER, CRUDE INC RECLAM & SYN	-	397 099	684	ALUMINUM AND ALUMINUM ALLOYS	4 596	4 916
24	WOOD, LUMBER AND CORK	-	21 801	695	TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACHINES	-	3 289
25	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	-	269 337	711	POWER GENR MACH EXC EL & PTS	-	136 585
26	TEXTILE FIBERS AND WASTES	-	9 188	712	AGRI MACH APPL & PTS, TRCTRS	-	800 000
27	CRUDE FERTILIZERS & MINERALS	-	557 395	714	OFFICE MACHINES AND PARTS	408 573	6 116
28	METALLIFEROUS ORES & SCRAP	154 113	504 068	715	METALWORKING MACHINERY	-	84 663
29	ANIMAL & VEG MTRL NEC CRUDE	750	18 642	717	TEXTILE & LEA MACHY & PARTS	800	202 468
33	PETROLEUM & PETROL PRODUCTS	-	3 192	718	MACH FOR SPECIAL IND & PARTS	3 724	313 321
41	ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	-	282 602	719	MACHNRY, APPLNCES & PTS, NEC	3 126	20 483
51	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS & COMPOUND	11 083	118 802	722	ELECT PRW MACHY SWTCHGR & PT	8 600	8 600
53	DYEING COLORNG ETC MATERIALS	5 000	111 513	723	ELECTRICITY DIST EQUIP & PTS	1 295	35 701
54	MEDICINAL & PHARM PRODUCTS	3 323	84 371	724	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APP & PTS	1 295	6 356
55	ESSENT OILS ETC & POLISH ETC	-	4 085	725	ELECT EQUIP & APPL, HH & PTS	717	31 143
58	RESINS SYN PLASTIC MTRLs NEC	-	22 594	726	ELECTRO-MED, X-RAY APP & PTS	3 976	149 933
59	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MTRL NEC	7 222	207 551	729	ELECT MACHY APPR & PARTS NEC	-	3 378
61	LEATHR & ART NEC & FURSKN DR	-	5 357	732	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES, VEH PTS	-	733
62	RUBBER MANUFACTURES, NEC	400	5 123	734	AIRCRAFT AND PARTS	-	5 402
63	WOOD & CORK MANUFACTURES NEC	166 761	394 108	812	PLUMB, HEAT, LIGHT FIXT ETC	-	1 572
64	PAPER PAPERBOARD & MFRS	1 852	339 335	821	FURNITURE	-	2 704
65	YARN FABRIC & ARTICLES TEXTLE	-	5 325	831	TRAVEL AND PERSONAL GOODS	-	7 614
66	NONMETL MINERAL MANUFCTR NEC	-	16 293	841	CLTHNG NEC ELAS KNIT FAB ETC	-	139 463
68	NON-FERROUS METALS	-	4 197	861	SCIENTIFIC ETC INSTR & APPAR	27 987	3 836
69	MANUFACTURES OF METAL, NEC	4 596	4 916	862	PHOTOG & CINEMATOG SUPPLIES	868	18 499
71	MACHINERY, OTH THAN ELECTRIC	422 241	1 546 442	863	M P FILM EXPOSED/DEVELOPED	-	130 243
72	ELEC MACHINRY APPARATUS ETC	17 714	252 216	891	SOUND EQUIP ETC & MUSC INSTR	75 490	16 358
73	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	-	4 111	892	PRINTED MATTER	600	3 781
81	PLUMBNG ETC FIXTRS & FITNGS	-	5 402	893	ARTCLS FINISHED, PLASTIC NEC	1 487	4 643
82	FURNITURE	-	1 572	894	PERAMBULATORS, GAMES, ETC	661	3 007
83	TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS, ETC	-	2 704	895	OFFICE & STATNRY SUPPL NEC	-	2 180
84	CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES	-	7 614	896	WORKS OF ART, ANTIQUES, ETC	-	29 066
86	PROF INS FOTO GOODS CLKS ETC	28 855	161 798	899	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES NEC	-	1 762
89	MISC MANUFACTRD ARTICLES NEC	78 238	189 278	931	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS N/CLASS	-	450
93	SPEC TRANS NOT CLASS BY KIND	-	1 762	941	ANIMALS, LIVE, NEC, INC ZOO ANM	-	-
94	ANIMALS NEC, INCL ZOO ANMLS	-	450	031	SHELLFISH, EXCPT PREP OR CND	-	2 832
031	FISH, FRSH, FRZN, SALTD, DRD	-	2 832	0440	CORN (MAIZE), UNMILLED	-	8 943 580
044	CORN (MAIZE), UNMILLED	-	8 943 580	0459	CEREAL GRAINS, UNMILLED, NEC	3 391 932	15 434 761
048	CEREAL GRAINS, UNMILLED, NEC	3 391 932	15 434 761	0488	CEREAL, FLOUR & STARCH PREPS	-	4 572
054	CEREAL FLOUR & STARCH PREPS	-	4 572	0548	VEG PRODCTS NEC, FRSH OR DRD	-	877 792
081	VEGS, FRESH, FROZEN OR DRIED	-	877 792	0813	OIL-CAKE, MEAL AND RESIDUES	-	1 331 915
081	FEED-STUFF FOR ANIMALS, NEC	-	1 331 915	0910	EDIBLE FATS, PREPARED	-	204
091	MARGARINE AND SHORTENING	-	204	0990	SOUP, SAUCE, YEAST, VINEGAR	800	2 400
099	FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	800	2 400	1124	DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC BEVERGES	-	1 900
112	BEVERAGES, ALCOHOLIC	-	1 900	1210	TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED	-	45 581
121	TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED	-	45 581	1222	CIGARETTES	-	12 426
122	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	-	12 426	2111	CATTLE, EQUINE HIDES, UNDRSD	262 752	2 530 669
211	HIDES/SKINS UNDRSD, EXC FUR	262 752	2 569 294	2112	CALF & KIP SKINS, UNDRRESSED	-	38 625
212	FUR SKINS, UNDRRESSED	-	12 340	2120	FUR SKINS, UNDRRESSED	-	12 340
221	OIL SEEDS, NUTS AND KERNELS	-	2 439 694	2211	PEANUTS, GROUNDNUTS, GREEN	-	345 599
231	RUBBER, CRD, INCL SYN&RECLMD	-	397 099	2214	SOYBEANS, EXCPT COFFEE SUBST	-	2 094 635
243	WOOD, SHAPED OR SIMPLY WORKD	-	21 801	2312	RUBBER, SYNTHETIC AND SUBST	-	397 099
251	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	-	269 337	2433	LUMBER, HARDWOOD	-	21 801
265	VEG FIB & WSTE EX COT & JUTE	-	8 000	2515	COTTON PULP AND PULP, NEC	-	8 371
266	MAN-MD FIB & WASTE EX GLASS	-	1 188	2516	CHEM-WDPULP DISSOLVNG GRADES	-	260 966
274	SULFUR & CRUDE IRON PYRITES	-	538 690	2650	VEG FIB & WSTE EX COT & JUTE	-	8 000
276	CRUDE MINERALS, NEC	-	18 705	2662	FIBERS, MAN-MADE NONCELLULOS	-	1 188
283	NON-FERROUS MTL ORES & CONC	154 113	504 068	2741	SULFUR CRUDE AND REFINED	-	538 690
291	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS, NEC	-	15 973	2764	ASBESTOS, UNMANUFACTURED	-	18 705
292	VEGETABLE MATERIAL NEC CRUDE	750	2 669	2839	ORE & CONCENTRT BASE MTL NEC	154 113	504 068
332	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	-	3 192	2910	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS, NEC	-	15 973
411	OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, NEC	-	282 602	2925	PLANTING SEEDS, FRUIT&SPORES	750	2 669
512	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	3 900	94 728	3326	PETROLEUM JELLY AND WAXES	-	2 411
513	INORG CHEM ELMNTS, OXIDES, ETC	7 183	7 183	3329	PET & COAL PROD NEC EX CHEM	-	7 183
514	INORGANIC CHEMICALS NEC	-	15 646	4113	ANIMAL OILS, FATS & GREASES	3 900	282 602
515	RADIOACTIVE & ASSOC MATERIALS	-	1 245	5120	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	7 183	94 728
				5132	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, NEC	-	7 183
				5147	INORGANIC CHEMICALS, NEC	-	15 646
				5150	RADIOACTIVE & ASSOC MATERIAL	-	1 245
				5331	PIGMENTS & PIGMENT-LIKE MTRLs	-	75 153
				5333	PAINTS & RELATED MTRLs NEC	5 000	36 360

Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)	Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)
5413	ANTIBIOTICS,BULK EXC 2 SUBST	-	20 183	8911	PHONOGRAPHS,SOUND RECORDERS	54 935	81 899
5415	HORMONES,BULK,EXC OF 2 SUBST	-	5 850	8912	PHONOGRPH RCORDS,RCORDING MED	20 555	38 472
5416	GLYCOSIDE,BLOOD DERIVATS,ETC	514	5 900	8914	PIANOS,OTHR STRING MUSC INST	-	3 965
5417	MEDICINALS,PHARMACEUTCL PREP	2 809	39 443	8918	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS NEC	-	5 907
5419	PHARMCTL GOODS & PREPS NEC	-	12 995	8921	MAPS,BOOKS,BOUND PERIODICALS	-	12 736
5511	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS	-	490	8922	NEWSPAPRS,PERIODICALS,UNBOUND	600	600
5512	SYNTHETIC PERFUME&FLAVR MTRL	-	750	8923	MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC	-	1 500
5530	TOILET PREPARATIONS, NEC	-	656	8929	PRINTED MATTER NEC	-	1 522
5542	SURFCE ACTV AGNIS,WASH PREPS	-	2 189	8930	FINISHED PLASTIC PRODCTS,NEC	1 487	3 781
5811	CONDONSTN,POLYADDTN, PLASTICS	-	4 511	8942	CHLDRNS TOYS,INDOOR GMES ETC	-	1 994
5812	POLYMZN & COPOLYMZN PLASTICS	-	18 083	8944	FISHNG,HUNTING,OUTDR SPRT EQP	661	2 649
5995	STARCH,GLUTN,CASEIN,GLUE,ETC	-	9 764	8952	PENS,PENCILS,CRAYONS,CHALK	-	1 745
5996	WOOD CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	-	75 041	8959	INK,INK PADS,OFFCE SUPPLY NEC	-	1 262
5997	OTH ORGANIC CHEM PRODS NEC	6 019	66 481	8960	WORKS OF ART,ANTIQUES,ETC	-	2 180
5999	CHEMICAL PRODS & PREPS NEC	1 203	56 265	8992	HAND SIEVES, PLAITS, ETC	-	500
6119	LEATHER, NEC	-	5 357	8996	ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCES,ETC	-	19 534
6210	RUBBER SHEETS,HOSE,TUBNG,ETC	400	400	8999	OTHER MFD ARTICLES NEC	-	9 032
6291	RUBBR TIRES&TBES,VEHCL,ARCFT	-	1 332	9310	SPECIAL TRANSACTION N/CLASFD	-	1 762
6293	HYGENIC ARTICLES,UNHARDND RBR	-	3 071	9410	ANIMALS,LIVE,NEC INC ZOO ANM	-	450
6298	ARTICLES OF RUBBER,NEC	-	320				
6328	MFG ARTICLES OF WOOD, NEC	166 761	394 108		CZECHOSLOVAKIA TOTAL	4 557 632	37 239 534
6416	BLDG BOARD OF WDOPL OR VEG	-	12 733				
6418	PAPER & PAPERBOARD, MACH-MDE	1 852	326 602				
6514	YARN THREAD, COTTON EXC GREY	-	3 617				
6521	FABRIC COTTON WOVEN GREY	-	940				
6536	FABRIC CELLULOSIC FIB WOVEN	-	768				
6623	REFRACTORY BRICK & CON MATLS	-	6 759				
6632	ABRASIVE CLOTH & SIMILAR ART	-	1 917				
6636	MFG OF MIN MATL NEC EX CERAM	-	2 230				
6649	GLASS NEC	-	1 995				
6651	CONTAINERS & CLOSURES OF GLS	-	280				
6658	LAB GLASSWARE & GLAS ART NEC	-	1 052				
6670	PEARLS, DIAM & PREC ETC STNS	-	2 060				
6840	ALUM UNWROUGHT & BAR ROD ETC	-	4 197				
6952	TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACH NEC	4 596	4 916				
7115	INT CMB ENG,EX AIRCRT, & PTS	-	3 289				
7121	MACH FOR CULT,ETC SOIL & PTS	-	1 998				
7122	HARVESTING,ETC MACHS & PARTS	-	11 916				
7123	DAIRY MACHINES, NEC, & PARTS	-	800				
7125	TRACTORS,EX ROAD & IND TRCTS	-	98 734				
7129	AGRIC MACHY, APPL NEC & PTS	-	23 137				
7141	TYPEWRTRS & CHECK-WRITNG MCH	55 405	83 278				
7142	COMPUTERS,CALCULATNG ETC MCH	283 051	517 287				
7143	STAT MCH PUNCHD CARD OR TAPE	33 065	64 980				
7149	OFFICE MACH NECI OFF MCH PTS	37 052	134 455				
7151	MACHINE TOOLS, ETALWORKING	-	1 496				
7152	METALWORKNG MCH,EX TLS & PTS	-	4 620				
7171	TEXT MACH INCL LNDRY, & PTS	-	83 863				
7172	LEATHR,ETC WKG MCH,NEC, & PTS	800	800				
7181	PULP & PAPER PROC MACH & PTS	1 908	84 420				
7182	PRINTNG & BOOKBNDG MCH & PTS	1 816	21 464				
7183	FOOD PROCSSNG IND MACH & PTS	-	23 421				
7184	CONSTR MINING MCHS NEC & PTS	-	19 102				
7185	MINRL MLD,GLSS WKG MCH & PTS	-	54 061				
7191	HEATING & COOLING EQUIPMENT	3 078	19 429				
7192	PUMPS AND CENTRIFUGES & PTS	-	2 275				
7193	MECHANICAL HANDLING EQUIPMNT	-	159 747				
7195	POWERD TOOLS NONEL NEC & PTS	5 190	6 140				
7196	NONELECT MACHINES, NEC & PTS	-	8 749				
7197	BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS & PTS	-	1 772				
7198	MACHNRY, MECH APPL NEC & PTS	-	93 021				
7199	PTS & ACCESS FOR MACHNRY,NEC	876	22 188				
7221	ELECTRIC POWER MACHY & PTS	-	4 740				
7222	ELEC CIRCT MKNG & BRKNG APPR	3 126	15 743				
7232	ELECT INSULATORS & FITTINGS	8 600	8 600				
7249	TELECOM APPR & PARTS NEC	1 295	35 701				
7250	ELECT EQUIP & APPL, HH & PTS	-	6 356				
7261	ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPR & PTS	717	6 963				
7262	X-RAY APPARATUS & PTS	-	24 180				
7292	ELECTRIC LAMPS AND PARTS	-	984				
7293	ELECTRN TUBES, SIMLR & PTS	2 192	5 073				
7294	AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL EQUIP	-	597				
7295	ELEC MEASURNG & CNTRL INSTR	1 216	142 711				
7299	ELECTRICAL MACHY & PTS, NEC	568	568				
7320	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	-	3 773				
7349	AIRSHIPS & BALLOONS, & PARTS	-	733				
8124	LIGHT FIX & FIT, LAMPS & PTS	-	5 402				
8210	FURNITURE	-	1 572				
8310	TRAVEL AND PERSONAL GOODS	-	2 704				
8414	CLTHG ELAS FAB ARTS ETC KNIT	-	200				
8415	HEADGEAR INCL HEAD-BANDS ETC	-	4 627				
8418	CLTHNG & FTWR EX NEW FGR NLF	-	2 787				
8611	OPTICAL ELEMENTS	1 566	1 566				
8613	MICROSCOPES,OPTCL APPLNC,NEC	-	1 336				
8615	MOTION PIC CAMERAS,PRJTR,ETC	2 578	2 796				
8616	PHOTOGR & MOTN PIC EQPT, NEC	7 930	7 930				
8617	MEDICAL,DENTAL INSTR,EX ELEC	10 760	49 855				
8619	SURVEYNG,NAVIGATONL ETC INSTK	5 153	75 980				
8624	PLTS,FILM UNEX & PHOTO PAPER	868	3 836				
8630	MOTION PICTURE FILM,EXPOSED	-	18 499				

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Exports

TABLE V

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A. Births, Marriages, Deaths

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1962 . .	15.7	7.8	10.0
1963 . .	16.9	7.9	9.5
1964 . .	17.1	7.9	9.6
1965 . .	16.4	7.9	10.0

B. Employment ('000)

	1963	1964	1965
Agriculture and Forestry . . .	1,429	1,392	1,366
Mining and Manufacturing . . .	2,412	2,437	2,480
Building and Construction . . .	506	509	521
Commerce	534	544	557
Transport	406	409	418
Services	1,037	1,083	1,135

C. Tourism

	1963	1964	1965	1966*
Visitors to Czechoslovakia.	806,906	3,600,000	2,946,682	2,656,000

*Jan.-Sept. 1965

D. Communications Media

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Telephones	1,206,711	1,300,344	1,398,509	1,491,621
Radio Sets	3,135,200	3,111,863	3,094,332	3,099,924
Television Sets	1,355,607	1,630,013	1,898,908	2,113,450
Book Titles	6,914	7,168	7,002	6,503
Newspapers (Dailies) . . .	24	25	26	27
Periodicals	1,312	1,289	1,273	1,259

SOURCE: Europa Yearbook

APPENDIX A

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES ACCORDING TO MAIN COUNTRIES, 1960-1965

Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %
Metal-cutting machinery (pcs) of which from:	1 944	100	2 182	100	2 799	100	2 281	100	3 636	100	3 915	100
Bulgaria	149	8	216	10	351	13	429	19	567	16	681	17
Rumania	316	16	294	13	438	16	283	12	761	21	552	14
Hungary	303	16	379	17	383	14	321	14	509	14	541	14
GDR	682	35	572	26	422	15	351	15	540	15	533	14
Poland	172	9	193	9	175	6	390	17	592	16	424	11
Metal-forming machinery (pcs) of which from:	635	100	859	100	650	100	482	100	464	100	688	100
GDR	344	54	326	38	306	47	174	36	204	44	155	23
USSR	80	12	84	10	53	8	37	8	32	7	45	7
GFR	34	5	46	5	52	8	62	13	72	16	24	3
Railway wagons (pcs) of which from:	367	100	707	100	594	100	440	100	780	100	730	100
Bulgaria	281	77	349	49	200	34	190	43	190	24	697	95
Passenger motor cars (pcs) of which from:	13 278	100	10 889	100	12 674	100	12 864	100	16 497	100	15 339	100
GDR	4 834	36	3 937	36	3 658	29	3 683	29	4 151	25	4 330	28
USSR	4 079	31	3 790	35	5 422	43	5 683	44	5 995	36	3 895	25
Great Britain	548	4	464	4	50	0	1 008	8	1 315	8	1 812	12
Italy	1 529	12	710	7	1 136	9	953	7	1 706	10	1 714	11
France	1 516	11	1 215	11	1 139	9	927	7	1 216	7	1 632	11
Poland	755	6	739	7	1 258	10	603	5	1 679	10	1 518	10
Lorries (pcs) of which from:	3 339	100	1 091	100	690	100	885	100	1 890	100	3 668	100
GDR	2 822	85	901	83	669	97	877	99	1 423	75	2 205	60
Rumania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	8	829	23
Hungary	505	15	186	17	—	—	1	0	301	16	620	17
Electrodes (t) of which from:	9 699	100	13 809	100	13 945	100	12 914	100	12 297	100	12 880	100
USSR	4 349	45	3 758	27	4 570	33	4 855	38	5 365	44	5 523	43
Poland	4 304	44	4 317	31	4 398	32	4 356	34	3 665	30	3 953	31
Japan	50	1	1 816	13	3 571	26	1 815	14	1 549	13	790	6
GFR	12	0	410	3	—	—	366	3	—	—	487	4
Electron valves (thous. pcs) of which from:	754	100	1 238	100	7 361	100	8 314	100	9 141	100	12 519	100
Poland	89	12	254	21	2 990	41	4 402	53	4 583	50	4 373	35
GDR	67	9	76	6	2 978	40	2 459	30	2 541	28	2 997	24
Great Britain	0	0	44	4	47	0	14	0	14	0	1 727	14
USSR	304	40	343	28	918	12	865	10	1 241	14	1 289	10
Netherlands	0	0	271	22	32	0	136	2	109	1	951	8
Harvester combines (pcs) of which from:	1 199	100	2 447	100	1 954	100	2 190	100	3 874	100	4 662	100
USSR	—	—	—	—	1	0	1 426	65	2 921	75	3 710	80
GDR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	690	18	751	16
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	11	0	196	4
Hungary	1 199	100	2 319	100	1 953	100	760	35	252	7	4	0
Sulphur (thous. t) of which from:	75	100	109	100	133	100	174	100	189	100	226	100
Poland	0	0	29	27	52	39	58	33	96	51	129	57
USA	21	28	19	17	47	35	53	30	40	21	35	15
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	9	12	6	34	15
USSR	34	46	33	30	20	15	20	11	33	17	25	11
Asbestos (t) of which from:	26 986	100	32 448	100	28 307	100	22 665	100	24 517	100	27 561	100
USSR	13 774	51	13 534	42	13 030	46	15 911	70	16 624	68	10 506	38
Great Britain	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	1 326	5	5 713	21
Canada	283	1	836	3	840	3	169	1	737	3	4 211	15
Austria	4 513	17	2 836	9	1 101	4	300	1	2 042	8	2 761	10
Manganese ore (thous. t) of which from:	182	100	218	100	209	100	236	100	319	100	333	100
USSR	81	45	93	43	109	52	105	44	136	43	140	42
India	40	22	47	22	59	28	64	27	100	31	138	41
Cuba	2	1	36	17	21	10	28	12	21	7	30	9
Brazil	15	8	5	2	0	0	0	0	16	5	14	4
Chrome ore (thous. t) of which from:	125	100	143	100	166	100	148	100	222	100	211	100
Turkey	—	—	—	—	20	12	10	10	74	33	85	40
USSR	53	42	48	34	63	38	53	36	13	6	34	16
Albania	69	55	75	52	56	34	51	34	64	29	30	14
Cuba	—	—	20	14	—	—	1	1	18	8	20	9
Yugoslavia	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	14	7
GDR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	10	5
Iran	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	8	4	10	5

Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)	quantity	in per cent %)
Fish and fish products (thous. t)	58	100	51	100	57	100	55	100	55	100	56	100
of which from:												
USSR	19	33	19	37	22	39	17	31	18	33	15	27
Norway	18	31	12	24	13	23	13	24	10	18	12	21
Iceland	5	9	7	14	5	9	4	7	6	11	8	14
Denmark	4	8	5	10	6	11	4	7	5	9	7	13
Japan	0	0	1	2	2	4	3	5	4	7	3	5
Vegetables (thous. t)	113	100	106	100	137	100	119	100	112	100	144	100
of which from:												
Hungary	46	41	30	28	38	28	40	34	35	32	48	33
Rumania	14	12	13	12	15	11	12	10	18	16	42	29
Bulgaria	40	35	45	42	58	42	47	39	43	39	32	22
Fruit (thous. t)	104	100	125	100	140	100	159	100	155	100	241	100
of which from:												
Hungary	21	20	36	27	25	18	46	29	48	44	48	20
Bulgaria	18	17	26	21	39	28	35	22	28	18	46	19
Rumania	20	19	9	7	16	13	20	13	11	7	43	18
Lebanon	5	5	7	6	5	4	10	6	17	11	22	9
Italy	7	7	9	7	16	13	9	6	13	8	18	7
Spain	7	7	4	3	6	4	3	2	8	5	14	6
Tar dyes (t)	1271	100	1310	100	1202	100	1433	100	1554	100	1866	100
of which from:												
Switzerland	481	37	493	38	515	53	532	37	484	31	565	30
USSR	269	21	225	17	266	22	255	18	314	20	429	23
GFR	206	16	154	12	104	9	141	10	206	13	306	16
Hungary	36	3	24	2	.	.	104	7	103	7	136	7
GDR	101	8	82	6	93	8	128	9	99	6	114	6
Poland	66	5	132	10	224	19	116	8	126	8	111	6
Great Britain	57	4	80	6	.	.	91	6	108	7	96	5
Phosphates (thous. t P ₂ O ₅)	148	100	173	100	194	100	211	100	260	100	291	100
of which from:												
USSR	83	57	98	57	101	52	93	44	151	58	190	65
Morocco	15	10	16	9	38	20	42	20	46	18	42	14
Tunisia	25	17	21	12	19	10	32	15	18	7	25	9
Lebanon	13	9	21	12	23	12	23	11	25	10	23	8
UAR (Egypt)	1	1	17	10	13	7	21	10	12	5	11	4
Potassium fertilizers (thous. t **)	217	100	201	100	221	100	237	100	348	100	340	100
of which from:												
GDR	206	95	201	100	221	100	237	100	281	80	340	100
Nitrogenous fertilizers (thous. t **)	34	100	37	100	21	100	44	100	50	100	50	100
of which from:												
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	36	17	34	25	50
GDR	25	74	33	87	20	95	25	57	3	6	15	30
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	9	18
Wool (thous. t)	25	100	22	100	20	100	20	100	21	100	26	100
of which from:												
Australia	9	36	7	32	6	30	6	30	7	33	8	31
USSR	5	20	4	18	5	25	5	25	5	24	6	23
Great Britain	3	12	3	14	4	20	3	15	2	9	2	8
New Zealand	3	12	3	14	1	5	0	0	1	5	2	8
Tobacco (thous. t)	18	100	20	100	13	100	14	100	18	100	17	100
of which from:												
Bulgaria	7	39	4	20	3	23	5	36	6	33	6	35
Yugoslavia	2	11	0	0	1	8	2	14	3	17	3	18
Greece	2	11	4	20	1	8	1	7	2	11	2	12
Turkey	3	17	3	15	4	31	2	14	1	5	2	12
Hides, raw (thous. t)	38	100	41	100	42	100	37	100	40	100	44	100
of which from:												
Argentina	23	61	21	51	27	64	19	51	14	35	12	27
USA	2	5	1	2	2	5	2	5	7	17	10	23
Brazil	6	16	5	12	2	5	4	11	5	13	5	11
Wheat for consumption (thous. t)	1 014	100	1 004	100	927	100	1 365	100	1 490	100	924	100
of which from:												
USSR	987	97	661	66	898	97	1 030	75	563	38	487	53
Canada	—	—	302	30	—	—	119	9	618	41	417	45
Fodder-barley (thous. t)	64	100	114	100	144	100	156	100	396	100	641	100
of which from:												
USSR	52	81	114	100	144	100	130	83	238	60	493	77

Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)
Maize (thous. t)	261	100	130	100	300	100	289	100	433	100	154	100
of which from:												
USSR	15	6	117	90	230	77	171	59	197	45	134	87
Rumania	82	32	5	4	66	22	28	10	101	23	4	3
Other forage (thous. t)	587	100	212	100	84	100	192	100	292	100	464	100
of which from:												
India	—	—	5	2	15	18	49	26	98	34	82	18
GFR	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	6	26	6
Iran	8	1	9	4	21	25	17	9	25	9	24	5
Iraq	12	2	—	—	—	—	21	11	16	5	23	5
USSR	492	84	143	67	18	21	18	9	19	7	22	5
Ground nuts (thous. t)	27	100	49	100	32	100	46	100	42	100	37	100
of which from:												
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	18	56	11	24	27	64	22	59
Sudan	5	19	2	4	5	16	1	2	4	9	8	22
Mali	—	—	20	41	0	0	5	11	6	14	2	5
Soya beans (thous. t)	44	100	26	100	23	100	21	100	26	100	25	100
of which from:												
USA	—	—	21	81	9	39	16	76	25	96	22	88
Sunflower seeds (thous. t)	38	100	47	100	66	100	33	100	33	100	17	100
of which from:												
USSR	28	74	38	81	65	98	30	91	30	91	17	100

*) share of the countries

APPENDIX B

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN IMPORTS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1964-1966

In thousands of Cz. Crowns Ex frontier of the supplying country

	1964	1965	1966
Total	17488 574	19242 364	19698 785
Socialist countries	12693 437	14120 649	13847 278
Of these:			
USSR	6571 811	6873 671	6585 041
Albania	79 613	71 859	102 577
Bulgaria	522 955	642 073	459 810
Hungary	1057 371	1234 330	1236 840
GDR	1829 142	2073 352	2291 438
Poland	1392 061	1502 162	1293 561
Rumania	537 368	678 882	664 109
Mongolia	44 929	38 398	44 956
China	148 497	96 303	171 146
Korea	53 051	51 969	73 088
Vietnam	35 978	52 168	39 437
Yugoslavia	318 786	516 960	531 323
Cuba	101 875	288 522	353 952
Other countries			
(Capitalist countries)	4795 137	5121 715	5851 507
Economically developed countries	3374 035	3614 338	4192 970
Of these:			
Belgium	110 435	93 867	112 280
Denmark	51 462	73 048	79 201
Finland	44 675	60 269	79 511
France	135 447	159 080	257 400
Iceland	17 845	18 429	11 420
Italy	239 667	291 180	417 806
GFR	506 351	632 838	584 187
Netherlands	137 756	180 297	246 274
Norway	76 871	76 326	59 918
Austria	255 343	348 531	445 507
Greece	50 163	59 674	73 021
Spain	21 536	28 158	60 842
Sweden	94 619	134 648	166 879
Great Britain	662 923	528 129	690 878
Japan	23 148	57 019	53 653
Canada	436 100	312 411	61 689
USA	98 441	138 589	307 252
Australia	143 311	132 233	120 433
New Zealand	20 394	22 524	36 368
Developing countries	1421 102	1507 377	1658 537
Of these:			
Afghanistan	28 931	14 747	22 156
Burma	31 292	17 762	15 873
Ceylon	28 782	25 711	22 336
India	240 709	249 804	282 210
Iran	49 934	54 820	62 141
Lebanon	56 165	45 943	25 855
Malaysia	65 542	63 835	66 128
Pakistan	16 376	16 435	24 069
Syria	17 381	21 929	8 847
Thailand	12 441	21 931	29 785
Turkey	58 862	83 135	71 371
Algeria	11 813	16 444	9 862
Ghana	41 809	38 549	60 291
Guinea	24 706	36 421	19 148
Congo - Kinghasa	15 367	19 542	29 713
Morocco	63 558	33 403	48 916
Nigeria	43 958	44 615	65 493
United Arab Republic	221 914	207 941	356 776
Sudan	13 676	37 409	31 858
Tunisia	15 466	14 667	14 793
Zambia	28 425	40 857	33 288
Argentina	50 167	68 970	60 784
Brazil	92 665	98 759	93 076
Colombia	2 200	11 155	12 757
Mexico	13 404	11 021	7 411
Peru	3 597	26 626	40 194
Uruguay	34 113	25 844	14 416

SOURCE: Czechoslovakian Foreign Trade, 5/67

APPENDIX C

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES ACCORDING TO MAIN COUNTRIES, 1960 - 1965

Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %
Metal-working machinery (pcs)	13 518	100	13 817	100	13 633	100	12 671	100	11 599	100	13 572	100
of which to:												
USSR	2 929	22	3 092	22	3 069	23	3 031	24	2 682	23	2 631	19
GDR	610	5	814	6	556	4	1 127	9	1 246	11	2 233	16
GFR	841	6	1 315	10	1 241	9	320	3	393	3	891	7
Yugoslavia	243	2	237	2	434	3	577	5	705	6	518	4
India	447	3	508	4	677	5	746	6	644	5	486	4
Excavators (pcs)	238	100	325	100	391	100	240	100	266	100	260	100
of which to:												
USSR	106	45	147	47	189	48	98	48	94	35	129	50
GDR	13	5	17	5	.	.	.	.	28	11	26	10
Rumania	—	—	15	5	.	.	.	.	18	7	16	6
Hungary	14	6	10	3	33	8	11	5	17	6	13	5
Iraq	1	0	—	—	.	.	.	.	13	5	12	5
Engines and diesel generating sets (pcs)	6 721	100	8 595	100	5 320	100	5 151	100	3 783	100	4 220	100
of which to:												
USSR	635	9	714	8	977	18	687	13	787	21	753	18
Indonesia	123	2	521	6	27	1	66	1	450	12	752	18
Cambodia	10	0	73	1	82	1	281	5	188	5	363	9
Cuba	3	0	480	5	161	3	898	17	175	5	253	6
Passenger motor cars (pcs)	30 556	100	33 954	100	34 741	100	37 047	100	25 419	100	49 195	100
of which to:												
GDR	4 198	14	4 733	14	4 459	13	6 676	18	2 897	11	12 612	26
Austria	1 441	5	1 222	4	1 062	3	1 120	3	2 386	9	5 615	11
GFR	1 499	5	1 893	6	982	3	3 899	11	2 932	12	4 790	10
Great Britain	361	1	1 583	5	945	3	3 410	9	3 331	13	2 779	6
Netherlands	753	2	1 336	4	1 489	4	1 546	4	1 413	5	2 711	6
Yugoslavia	4	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	1 190	5	2 693	5
Belgium	3 711	12	2 618	8	733	2	1 117	3	2 232	9	2 072	4
Motor-cycles (thous. pcs)	105	100	104	100	104	100	90	100	66	100	66	100
of which to:												
USSR	14	13	33	32	36	35	52	58	45	68	54	82
Scooters (pcs)	15 393	100	15 234	100	18 161	100	7 060	100	807	100	13 605	100
of which to:												
GDR	4 846	31	4 628	30	8 262	45	2 604	37	1	0	12 722	94
Mopeds (pcs)	23 735	100	38 508	100	72 240	100	25 519	100	28 026	100	24 300	100
of which to:												
Hungary	2	0	7	0	207	0	1 005	4	4 005	14	8 149	34
GDR	3 252	13	16 912	44	5 151	7	2	0	7 953	28	6 598	27
Turkey	608	3	20	0	275	0	2 020	8	2 457	9	2 844	12
USA	228	1	166	0	14	0	27	0	166	1	2 532	10
Canada	133	1	63	0	21	0	66	0	290	1	1 041	4
Bicycles (thous. pcs)	155	100	180	100	159	100	192	100	268	100	278	100
of which to:												
Netherlands	6	4	8	4	11	7	32	17	40	15	77	28
UAR (Egypt)	8	5	29	16	17	11	33	17	49	18	42	15
Sweden	0	0	—	—	1	0	2	1	10	4	32	12
USA	61	39	5	3	10	6	8	4	20	7	20	7
Canada	8	5	8	5	17	11	13	7	10	4	16	6
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	4	12	4
Bituminous coal (thous. t)	2 195	100	2 447	100	2 385	100	2 333	100	2 588	100	2 378	100
of which to:												
GDR	834	38	1 037	42	956	40	1 014	43	1 114	43	1 009	42
Hungary	537	24	549	22	552	23	636	27	791	31	604	25
Austria	327	15	325	13	347	15	289	12	344	13	330	14
Rumania	290	13	297	12	289	12	306	13	254	10	278	12
Brown coal (thous. t)	1 443	100	1 484	100	1 546	100	1 792	100	1 410	100	1 185	100
of which to:												
GFR	1 213	84	1 316	89	1 400	91	1 541	86	1 241	88	1 044	88
Austria	143	10	70	5	78	5	58	3	102	7	95	8
Coke (thous. t)	1 317	100	1 370	100	1 570	100	1 758	100	1 888	100	1 835	100
of which to:												
GDR	490	37	521	38	618	39	752	43	852	44	804	44
Hungary	245	19	230	17	250	16	258	15	303	16	273	15
Austria	116	9	86	6	80	5	114	6	174	9	229	12
Rumania	147	11	145	11	144	9	163	9	164	9	151	8
Bulgaria	194	15	206	15	194	12	131	7	137	7	147	8
Sweden	7	1	54	4	89	6	79	4	162	9	132	7

Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %	quantity	in per cent %
Cables, isolated (t)	21 073	100	27 312	100	25 804	100	24 311	100	28 793	100	25 772	100
of which to:												
USSR	20 679	98	27 180	100	25 572	99	23 919	98	26 526	92	23 627	92
KPDR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	732	3	986	4
Electric power (mill. kWh)	719	100	1 198	100	581	100	486	100	572	100	666	100
of which to:												
Hungary	401	56	406	34	421	72	428	88	345	60	342	51
Austria	35	5	86	7	9	2	26	5	108	19	220	33
Rumania	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	17	3	46	7
GDR	53	7	401	33	99	17	0	0	95	17	30	4
Poland	230	32	305	25	51	9	31	6	7	1	11	2
Tyres (thous. pcs)	177	100	148	100	158	100	324	100	337	100	624	100
of which to:												
Hungary	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	56	17	114	18
Yugoslavia	2	0	1	0	9	6	13	4	31	9	53	8
Albania	12	7	13	9	5	3	14	4	14	4	41	7
GDR	10	6	7	5	5	3	15	5	11	3	35	6
GFR	21	12	15	10	15	10	16	5	16	5	34	5
Denmark	10	6	7	5	7	4	17	5	22	7	37	6
USSR	11	6	16	11	13	8	115	35	40	12	33	5
Sheet glass (thous. sq.m)	11 730	100	10 774	100	9 926	100	11 469	100	12 045	100	12 813	100
of which to:												
USA	2 205	19	1 091	10	1 376	14	1 737	15	1 655	14	1 329	10
Canada	1 063	9	977	9	785	8	875	8	1 085	9	1 253	10
Netherlands	1 031	9	1 451	13	1 178	12	1 165	10	1 216	10	1 081	8
Italy	568	5	315	3	894	9	908	8	583	5	965	8
Thailand	390	3	448	4	413	4	456	4	444	4	756	6
Yugoslavia	172	1	159	1	141	1	339	3	338	3	497	4
Cellulose (thous. t)	48	100	53	100	53	100	36	100	54	100	40	100
of which to:												
Great Britain	6	13	10	19	7	13	8	22	15	27	12	30
France	9	19	4	7	6	11	5	13	12	20	9	23
Netherlands	3	6	2	4	2	4	3	8	5	10	5	13
Italy	5	10	5	9	4	7	5	13	5	10	4	10
Hungary	4	8	8	11	3	6	4	11	4	7	4	10
Belgium	0	0	0	0	3	6	4	11	4	7	3	8
GDR	1	2	4	7	3	6	2	5	4	7	2	5
Paper (thous. t)	67	100	60	100	54	100	60	100	62	100	80	100
of which to:												
Turkey	2	3	2	3	2	4	7	12	11	18	12	15
Lebanon	2	3	3	5	4	7	5	8	6	10	6	8
Hungary	3	4	3	5	3	6	4	7	6	10	4	5
GFR	6	9	4	7	3	5	4	7	3	5	4	5
Hops (thous. cwt.)	73	100	85	100	74	100	98	100	107	100	94	100
of which to:												
Belgium	14	19	15	18	13	18	13	13	20	19	19	20
GFR	11	15	9	11	7	9	12	12	7	7	15	16
GDR	10	14	15	18	16	22	17	17	18	17	10	11
Austria	4	5	4	5	5	7	5	5	6	6	9	10
Netherlands	5	7	3	3	0	0	2	2	8	7	4	4
Linen fabrics (thous. m)	17 585	100	20 786	100	18 594	100	20 127	100	19 951	100	19 646	100
of which to:												
USSR	4 492	26	5 294	25	2 090	11	3 010	15	3 435	17	4 158	21
Canada	1 332	8	2 059	10	2 663	14	2 869	14	2 713	13	2 709	14
Great Britain	1 231	7	1 814	9	1 737	9	1 586	8	1 904	9	1 881	10
USA	1 296	7	1 320	6	1 788	10	1 439	7	1 434	7	1 411	7
Australia	1 127	6	1 009	5	1 111	6	1 133	6	1 178	6	1 227	6
Leather footwear (thous. pairs)	16 949	100	18 407	100	19 090	100	20 089	100	20 269	100	22 126	100
of which to:												
USSR	11 540	68	12 432	68	12 875	67	13 390	67	12 408	62	13 182	60
Poland	1 025	6	1 332	7	1 533	8	1 499	7	1 412	7	1 766	8
USA	29	0	16	0	14	0	405	2	988	5	1 465	7
GDR	1 385	8	1 963	11	1 738	9	847	4	948	5	1 207	5
Rubber-, textile-, and combined shoes (thous. pairs)	15 977	100	17 854	100	19 174	100	13 266	100	14 134	100	14 712	100
of which to:												
USSR	2 616	16	4 618	26	5 509	29	2 223	17	3 262	23	3 153	21
Canada	728	5	1 330	7	1 375	7	1 142	9	1 729	12	3 029	21
Belgium	760	5	860	5	843	4	765	6	792	6	859	6
Hungary	198	1	261	1	89	0	396	3	732	5	808	5
Ethiopia	200	1	528	3	905	5	873	7	745	5	602	4
Enamelled ware (t)	3 614	100	3 657	100	3 367	100	3 711	100	3 860	100	3 812	100
of which to:												
Ghana	0	0	0	0	1	0	93	3	840	22	1 336	35
Great Britain	1 621	45	1 500	41	891	27	1 005	27	537	14	508	13
GDR	191	5	460	13	378	11	581	16	623	16	494	13
GFR	280	8	78	2	69	2	162	4	500	13	407	11
Algeria	18	0	30	1	47	1	87	2	481	12	190	5

Commodities, countries (unit)	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)	quantity	in per cent *)
Beer (thous. hectolitres)	421	100	468	100	465	100	442	100	326	100	327	100
of which to:												
GDR	88	21	77	16	77	17	77	17	87	26	92	28
GFR	30	7	34	7	36	8	38	9	54	16	62	19
USSR	218	52	249	53	243	52	138	31	79	24	58	18
Hungary	41	10	51	11	50	11	42	10	30	9	20	6
Austria	6	1	7	1	9	2	11	2	14	4	17	5
Cotton fabrics (mill. m)	123	100	116	100	119	100	116	100	123	100	128	100
of which to:												
GDR	15	12	17	15	18	15	16	14	16	13	17	13
Australia	10	8	7	6	8	7	6	5	8	7	7	5
Canada	3	2	4	3	3	3	5	4	7	6	7	5
Iraq	7	6	4	3	7	6	6	5	6	5	7	5
Woollen fabrics (thous. m)	5 250	100	4 485	100	4 654	100	5 028	100	5 513	100	4 202	100
of which to:												
USSR	2 198	42	1 049	23	1 141	25	1 655	33	2 070	37	1 287	31
Yugoslavia	170	3	135	3	401	9	422	8	614	11	484	12
GDR	638	12	867	19	586	13	474	9	427	8	174	4
Silk fabrics (thous. m)	13 751	100	9 686	100	15 788	100	15 391	100	17 300	100	14 976	100
of which to:												
Great Britain	208	2	372	4	135	1	170	1	992	6	1 651	11
Yugoslavia	259	2	505	5	635	4	903	6	1 513	9	1 606	11
Switzerland	647	5	153	2	466	3	1 117	7	916	5	1 031	7
Mongolia	4	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	956	5	941	6
Canada	0	0	0	0	614	4	540	4	960	5	873	6
Morocco	631	5	688	7	1 017	7	2 195	15	2 200	13	706	5

*) share of the countries

SOURCE: Facts on Czechoslovakian Foreign Trade

APPENDIX D

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN EXPORTS TO SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1964 - 1966

	Ex Czechoslovak frontier		
	1964	1965	1966
Total	18544 805	19356 945	19763 767
Socialist countries	13690 795	14151 027	13882 626
Of these:			
USSR	6924 106	7364 308	6627 227
Albania	68 651	62 568	63 150
Bulgaria	454 250	444 910	587 338
Hungary	1138 076	951 870	951 812
GDR	1914 764	1995 442	2140 756
Poland	1388 284	1790 775	1703 283
Rumania	668 504	495 512	500 133
Mongolia	65 305	50 651	63 398
China	66 586	137 629	159 715
Korea	31 183	42 866	26 756
Vietnam	32 402	70 115	96 947
Yugoslavia	548 512	497 922	685 629
Cuba	389 981	246 145	276 248
Other countries (capitalist countries)	4854 010	5205 918	5881 141
Economically developed countries	3058 136	3305 376	3679 400
Of these:			
Belgium	115 773	104 569	117 496
Denmark	79 359	88 849	104 232
Finland	61 569	67 185	68 610
France	251 146	191 382	206 310
Iceland	16 828	16 482	13 696
Italy	228 464	241 290	301 996
GFR	594 446	663 787	677 696
Netherlands	207 358	224 066	252 734
Norway	83 444	78 610	73 061
Austria	243 809	306 262	281 924
Greece	73 654	65 515	84 743
Spain	20 935	38 278	42 483
Sweden	120 139	130 253	131 291
Great Britain	418 812	434 186	484 851
Japan	39 955	33 644	46 125
Canada	86 768	109 049	163 622
USA	98 658	147 136	203 380
Australia	45 352	48 003	47 792
New Zealand	9 842	10 998	13 481
Developing countries	1795 874	1900 542	2201 741
Of these:			
Afghanistan	8 564	10 650	9 031
Burma	23 287	35 895	41 886
Ceylon	15 450	20 641	18 162
India	375 336	344 280	324 409
Iraq	95 788	68 894	59 059
Iran	50 940	44 990	58 934
Jordan	14 753	16 824	17 996
Cambodia	32 216	23 263	17 694
Kuwait	10 988	16 781	16 530
Lebanon	83 605	83 382	77 272
Malaysia	11 560	9 980	5 349
Pakistan	20 443	17 897	44 765
Saudi Arabia	13 327	24 188	15 826
Syria	30 548	39 259	62 308
Thailand	13 760	12 728	14 510
Turkey	51 054	62 609	86 331
Algeria	17 994	26 685	23 970
Ethiopia	17 320	17 213	17 196
Ghana	78 281	99 680	29 250
Guinea	5 494	5 404	8 294
Libya	18 177	24 152	26 468
Morocco	38 581	26 029	30 477
Nigeria	29 256	27 732	29 112
United Arab Republic	201 749	225 721	270 234
Sudan	12 825	17 780	23 976
Tunisia	17 918	14 912	18 625
Argentina	18 633	27 306	27 393
Brazil	80 073	51 184	86 518
Chile	7 648	7 062	6 866
Colombia	12 595	13 344	8 931
Mexico	24 271	19 372	25 294
Peru	9 098	11 553	13 752
Uruguay	8 054	3 474	11 865
Venezuela	23 214	24 337	28 544

SOURCE: Czechoslovakia Foreign Trade, 5/1967

APPENDIX E

CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1965-1966

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1965		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
			\$		\$	
	<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</u>					
1799	MEAT & MEAT PREPARATIONS CANNED NES LB N	2,950	1,644			1799
5149	CHEESE N E S CWT			22	619	5149
6419	BISCUITS & COOKIES, EXC. SODA BISC. LB			6,094	1,424	6419
9899	VEGETABLES & VEG JUICES, CANNED NES LB	9,143	2,186			9899
9915	PICKLES PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE LB N	31,224	2,209			9915
10416	CHOCOLATES, PACKAGED LB	42,989	2,762	258,275	18,070	10416
10420	CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY N E S LB	36,842	12,344	5,707	3,408	10420
10475	SOFT DRINK CONCENTRATES AND SYRUPS GAL	93,337	40,692	83,157	29,265	10475
10499	SUGAR PREP. AND CONFECTIONERY N E S LB	1,837	3,634	6,063	9,860	10499
17220	ALE, BEER, PORTER AND STOUT LB	366,727	59,069	580,058	94,210	17220
17310	BRANDY P GAL	5,040	8,680	8,280	14,260	17310
20549	ANIMAL BRISTLES AND HUMAN HAIR LB	295	2,306	726	5,333	20549
21974	CRUDE HERBS & PLANT PT FOR MEDICINE LB	261	7,674	221	9,771	21974
32316	RUBBER SHEETING N E S		3,931		1,239	32316
32599	RUBBER FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S		334			32599
33559	PLYWOOD, HARDWOOD N E S SF1/4		1,036	62,936	4,331	33559
33595	PARTICLE BOARD, RECONSTITUTED WOOD				855	33595
33999	WOOD FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S		3,376		844	33999
36402	COTTON YARN FOR THREAD MANUFACTURE LB	487	584		948	36402
36405	COTTON THREAD FOR SEWING LB	38,978	54,723	49,754	74,588	36405
37203	WOOLLEN FABRICS ALL WOOL 12 OZ & OV LB	3,911	10,945			37203
37206	WOOLLEN FAB ALL WOOL UND 12 OV 9 OZ LB	9,639	17,576	367	995	37206
37208	WOOLLEN FAB ALL WOOL 9 OZ AND LESS LB	3,583	10,524	4,564	17,837	37208
37216	WORSTED FAB ALL WOOL UND 12 OV 9 OZ LB	620	1,769	86	262	37216
37218	WORSTED FAB ALL WOOL 9 OZ AND LESS LB			1,101	4,273	37218
37302	DUCK AND ALLIED FABRICS, COTTON LB	37,647	39,083	18,882	19,233	37302
37315	DRILL TWILL WARP SATEEN COTTON, BL. LB	10,816	8,366	6,026	4,135	37315
37318	DRILL TWILL WARP SATEEN COT COLORED LB	16,938	14,509	54,274	47,856	37318
37335	BROADCLOTH & LIGHT WT POPLIN COT BL LB	8,011	6,980	19,972	19,327	37335
37338	BROADCLOTH & LT WT POPLIN COT COLOR LB	175,869	194,404	130,540	151,757	37338
37343	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COTTON UNBL. LB	1,936	1,571	6,287	5,376	37343
37345	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT BLEACHED LB	155,767	107,123	194,464	141,060	37345
37348	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT COLORED LB	419,400	367,190	594,770	496,407	37348
37358	FLANNEL NAPPED FABRIC COTTON COLOR LB	178,954	122,011	200,977	130,416	37358
37372	TOWELLING, COTTON, EXC. TERRY CLOTH LB	256,724	178,691	5,212	3,776	37372
37382	CORDUROY, COTTON LB	258,323	234,077	438,461	396,360	37382
37386	TERRY CLOTH, COTTON LB			264,600	185,185	37386
37389	PILE FABRICS, COTTON N E S LB	38,579	24,784	860	729	37389
37393	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COTTON UNBL NES LB	106,436	89,505	98,659	81,647	37393
37395	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COTTON BL N E S LB	42,850	37,419	85,839	80,435	37395
37398	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COT COLORED NES LB	559,585	538,441	725,038	670,656	37398
37415	JUTE BROAD WOVEN FABRICS LB	800	510			37415
37440	LINEV BROAD WOVEN FABRICS LB	31,616	24,281	28,573	16,725	37440
37519	RAYON BROAD WOVEN FABRICS LB	250,648	194,409	233,083	177,065	37519
37739	BROAD WOVEN FAB. WOOL MIXTURES NES LB			526	863	37739
37769	RAYON MIXTURE BROAD WOVEN FAB. NES LB	20,089	16,882	8,427	5,732	37769
37789	BROAD WOVEN FAB. MIXED FIBRES N E S LB	122,589	100,152	94,354	80,461	37789
38159	NETTING N E S LB	825	1,855	1,598	3,677	38159
38319	BRAIDS, NON-ELASTIC LB	8,463	21,211	10,278	24,124	38319
38329	BRAIDS, ELASTIC LB			444	324	38329
38339	RIBBONS LB	322	742	3,666	6,721	38339
38342	WOV NAR FAB VEG FIBRE NON-ELAST NES LB	55,827	46,079	42,238	37,983	38342
38344	WOV NAR FAB SYN FIBRE NON-ELAST NES LB			1,531	2,878	38344
38349	WOVEN NARROW FABRIC NON-ELASTIC NES LB	5,686	15,941	3,139	9,118	38349
38609	LACE FABRICS LB	14,658	85,702	11,648	53,257	38609
38619	EMBROIDERED AND ORNAMENTED FABRICS LB	1,470	8,667	73	462	38619
38911	HOODS, SHAPES, FUR OR WOOL-FUR FELT DOZ	24,959	326,716	15,595	221,527	38911
38919	HOODS AND SHAPES, TEXTILE N E S DOZ	595	7,244	249	3,252	38919
40499	METALLIC SALTS OF INORG. ACIDS NES CWT	1,160	3,644	880	3,056	40499
40962	OXALIC ACID CWT	220	3,447	665	10,549	40962
41163	HEXAMETHYLENE-TETRAMINE CWT			110	926	41163
41199	NITROGEN-FUNCTION COMPOUNDS N E S CWT	66	8,187			41199
44150	FERROVANADIUM TON	6	24,361			44150
44405	CONCRETE REINF BARS CARBON STEEL HR CWT	9,264	33,088	688,974	2,193,563	44405
44409	BARS, CARBON STEEL, HOT ROLLED NES CWT			890	3,091	44409
44430	BARS, ALLOY STEEL, HOT ROLLED N E S CWT	211	5,306	1,154	25,859	44430
44450	WIRE RODS, STEEL, HOT ROLLED CWT	303,325	1,273,018	424,102	1,342,076	44450
44460	BARS, CARBON STEEL, COLD FINISHED CWT			574	5,599	44460
44499	BARS OR RODS, STEEL, FABRICATED NES CWT			365	2,766	44499
44502	PLATES CARB STEEL 60 IN OR LESS NES CWT	80,175	349,986	106,093	404,304	44502
44503	PLATES CARB STEEL OV 60 TO 100 NES CWT	49,657	216,381	80,185	308,290	44503
44533	SHEET CARBON STEEL HR 24-51 IN. NES CWT	994	4,090	1,790	7,009	44533
44610	WIDE FLANGE BEAMS CARBON STEEL NES CWT			10,635	30,709	44610
44620	STRUCT SHAPE STEEL INTERMEDIATE NES CWT			1,261	5,254	44620
44630	STRUCT SHAPE STEEL, BAR SIZE N E S CWT			7,247	28,144	44630
44690	SHEET PILING, CARBON STEEL CWT			4,286	19,371	44690
44815	WELL CASING, NEW CWT			30,851	253,260	44815

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		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA CON		\$		\$	
44844	PIPES CS, SMLS HOT FINISHED NEW NES CWT			5,898	62,311	44844
44905	BARBED WIRE			6,980	40,116	44905
45149	ALUMINUM & ALLOY FABRICATD MAT. NES				3,709	45149
46332	WIRE MESH, INCL. REINFORCING TYPE CWT			546	2,507	46332
46508	NUTS, LOCK NUTS AND STOP NUTS N E S		1,100			46508
46532	WIRE NAILS, STEEL, 1 INCH OR MORE LB	1,408,008	69,242	2,303,400	104,037	46532
46556	PADLOCKS, INCLUDING KEYS				801	46556
46569	BUILDERS HARDWARE N E S		13,879		5,743	46569
46609	CHAIN, POWER TRANSMISSION, CONVEYOR		12,018		29,921	46609
46630	COIL CHAIN UNDER 9/8 INCH IN SIZE CWT			982	11,369	46630
46650	COIL CHAIN 9/8 INCH IN SIZE & OVER CWT	99	1,219			46650
46699	CHAIN NES, INCL SHACKLES & FITTINGS		4,445		3,820	46699
46928	METAL PARTS FOR JEWELLERY N E S		2,100		3,322	46928
47149	NATURAL STONE BASIC PRODUCTS N E S				3,428	47149
47235	CERAMIC TILES FLOOR WALL 2 1/2 & OV SQ FT	62,307	10,889	3,769	933	47235
47303	WINDOW GLASS NOT OV 34 OZ PER SQ FT SQ FT	7,840,690	334,404	5,919,350	269,857	47303
47306	WINDOW GLASS, OVER 34 OZ. PER SQ FT SQ FT	1,125,669	88,770	807,070	73,011	47306
47315	LAMINATED GLASS IN SHEETS OR PLATES SQ FT	43,801	19,027	6,701	3,185	47315
47318	WIRED GLASS IN SHEETS OR PLATES SQ FT	50,015	4,722	31,485	3,102	47318
47321	GLASS BRICKS AND STRUCTURAL TILES		12,851		3,676	47321
47330	WHITE GLASS, CHIPPED OR ENAMELLED SQ FT	194,580	14,369	117,032	9,377	47330
47362	GLASS ARTICLES TO BE CUT, MOUNTED		10,029		13,357	47362
47399	GLASS BASIC PRODUCTS N E S		37,015		45,887	47399
47654	ABRASIVE WHEELS		4,460		11,343	47654
47825	GEM AND ORNAMENTAL STONES N E S		92,157		81,259	47825
47999	NON-METALLIC MINERAL BASIC PROD NES		756		11,825	47999
49329	RUBBER HOSE AND TUBING N E S		522		713	49329
49505	PORCELAIN ELECTRIC INSULATORS		2,653		311	49505
50499	POWER TRANSMISSION EQUIP & PTS NES				2,604	50499
50895	PUMPS AND PARTS N E S		3,287		3,001	50895
50929	LUBRICATION EQUIPMENT AND PARTS		937			50929
52303	METAL BORING DRILLING MACHY & PARTS NO	56	122,336	81	170,648	52303
52305	METAL GRINDING MACHINES AND PARTS NO	40	105,751	26	87,050	52305
52307	LATHES, METALWORKING, TURRET N E S NO			9	44,441	52307
52308	LATHES, METALWORKING, AND PARTS NES NO	92	312,011	71	205,961	52308
52309	METAL MILLING MACHINES AND PARTS NO	46	209,998	77	382,032	52309
52315	PRESSES, METALWORKING, AND PARTS NO	3	10,688	7	31,824	52315
52321	SHAPERS, GEAR MAKERS METALWORK & PT NO	3	16,259	6	64,833	52321
52329	MACHINE TOOLS METALWORKING & PT NES		23,988		1,709	52329
52391	SAWING MACHINES, METAL CUTTING & PT				3,129	52391
52396	CUTTING TOOLS FOR METALWRK MACH NES		1,154			52396
52425	SAWS SAWMILL MACHY EQUIP & PTS NES		4,340		3,479	52425
52448	PLANERS ROUTERS WOODWORKING & PARTS		4,304		4,824	52448
52499	WOODWORKING MACHY, EQUIP. & PTS NES		2,290			52499
52560	PAPER CONVERTING MACHY & PARTS NES		4,960		3,600	52560
52612	OFFSET, LITHOGRAPHING PRESSES & PTS NO	10	27,088	5	40,088	52612
52616	PRINTING PRESSES AND PARTS N E S NO	3	9,539	6	11,447	52616
52657	TYPE FOR PRINTING		807			52657
52659	PRINTING INDUSTRIES MACHY & PTS NES				3,600	52659
52732	WEAVING MACHINERY AND PARTS				5,333	52732
52740	KNITTING MACHINERY AND PARTS N E S		203,523		6,203	52740
52799	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES MACHY & PTS NES		58,347			52799
52916	CLAY & CONCRETE PROD MACHY & PT NES		1,763			52916
52924	SHOE-MAKING INDUSTRY MACHY & PARTS		22,308		15,000	52924
54625	AGRICULTURAL EDGE TOOLS AND BLADES				1,353	54625
58125	CLOSED SEDANS, NEW NO	2	1,468			58125
58739	MOTORCYCLES, SIDE CARS AND PARTS NO	1,854	236,031	2,162	365,804	58739
58819	MOTOR VEHICLE ENGINES N E S NO	18	814			58819
58999	PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTOR VEH. NES		5,242		4,096	58999
59169	PLEASURE AND SPORTING CRAFT N E S NO	1,160	17,458	1,024	24,075	59169
60159	AIRCRAFT N E S NO	2	9,805	1	5,188	60159
61108	BICYCLES NO	16,879	254,459	18,746	266,458	61108
61116	BICYCLE SADDLES NO			500	293	61116
61120	PARTS AND ACCESS. FOR BICYCLES NES		162,290		182,013	61120
62105	PASSENGER CAR TIRES, PNEUMATIC, NEW NO	20	121			62105
62129	TIRES, BICYCLE MOTORCYCLE PNEU. NEW NO	16,123	10,371	8,490	7,515	62129
62149	PNEUMATIC TIRES, NEW N E S NO	50	151			62149
62525	TIRE TUBES FOR BICYCLES MOTORCYCLES NO	37,930	11,204	50,460	12,712	62525
63419	TELEPHONE APPARATUS EQUIP AND PARTS		11,510		7,004	63419
63790	PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND BLANKS NO	182	332	1,454	1,740	63790
63910	CAPACITORS, COMMUNICATION, & PARTS		1,026		215	63910
63915	RESISTORS, ELECTRONIC, AND PARTS		553			63915
66219	COOKING STOVES, RANGES DOMESTIC NES NO	500	872			66219
68143	INCANDESCENT LIGHTING FIXT & LAMPS		19,892		33,931	68143
68191	GLOBES REFLECTOR ETC FOR LIGHT FIXT				312,663	68191
68193	LAMP SHADES SHADE HOLDERS & PTS NES				25,327	68193
68199	ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXT & PARTS NES		407,944		178,656	68199
69899	LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT DOMESTIC & PT NES		8,112		10,627	69899
70390	MEASURING AND CONTROLLING INSTR NES		871		2,275	70390
70613	MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTR EQUIP & PT		600			70613
70624	DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, EQUIPMENT & PTS		787		1,785	70624
70710	OPTICAL MICROSCOPES & PTS EXC LENS NO	144	6,198	216	13,232	70710
70729	OPTICAL APPARATUS & INSTR & PTS NES		3,449		312	70729
70927	ELECTRICITY-MEASURING INSTRUMENTS NO	1,113	20,880	85	1,648	70927
70952	LAB GLASSWARE CERAMIC WARE & PT NES		7,730		1,894	70952
74012	FURNITURE, WOODEN, HHOLD, NOT UPHOL		132,927		179,290	74012
74014	FURNITURE, METAL, HHOLD, NOT UPHOL		4,375		1,570	74014
74016	FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD, UPHOLSTERED		6,316		15,884	74016
74032	FURNITURE, CAMP, LAWN AND VERANDA				13,564	74032
74072	MATTRESSES NO	12,780	37,485	7,300	28,861	74072
75229	HAND SAWS, SAW BLADES & SAW PTS NES		4,693		579	75229
75252	AXES AND HATCHETS DOZ	500	2,731	222	1,541	75252

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		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA COM		\$		\$	
75256	AUGERS, BITS, BRACES, HAND DRILLS		1,008			75256
75299	EDGE TOOLS, HAND, AND PARTS N E S		1,509		1,551	75299
75532	ANVILS, VISES AND PARTS		6,633		8,327	75532
75552	HAMMERS, HAND	DOZ	1,621	747	2,798	75552
75554	PLIERS	DOZ	11,913	1,941	9,739	75554
75589	HAND TOOLS AND PARTS N E S		3,302		8,233	75589
75595	CHESTS, KITS AND SETS OF HAND TOOLS				674	75595
75820	SAFETY RAZOR BLADES	GROSS	8,332	6,861	1,770	75820
75822	POCKET KNIVES	NO	41,702	36,000	2,205	75822
75865	SCISSORS, SHEARS AND TRIMMERS	NO	1,200	4,640	2,392	75865
75866	MANICURE AND PEDICURE IMPLEMENTS					75866
76124	PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES	DOZ	2,955			76124
76149	BRUSHES N E S, AND MOPS		4,371		3,465	76149
77140	DUPLICATING MACHINES AND PARTS	NO	2	8	3,171	77140
77152	TYPEWRITERS, PORTABLE	NO	8,197	9,220	222,472	77152
77160	PARTS ATTACH ACCESS FOR TYPEWRITERS		3,663		400	77160
78319	OVERCOATS AND OUTDOOR JACKETS	NO	6,990	16,244	77,593	78319
78328	SPORTS COATS AND BLAZERS	NO	2,000			78328
78332	PANTS & BREECHES, MENS & BOYS, WOOL NO		1,960	2,885	8,281	78332
78333	PANTS & BREECHES, MENS & BOYS, COT. NO		95,869	165,048	296,404	78333
78335	PANTS & BREECHES, MENS & BOYS N E S NO		4,020	1,350	2,545	78335
78341	SHIRTS, COTTON, EXCEPT KNITTED	NO	6,000	12,000	9,847	78341
78346	SHORTS, OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED	NO	30,342	43,860	6,125	78346
78369	SUITS, FINE SLACK & SPORT, EXC KNIT NO		510	1,994		78369
78390	SCARVES SHAWLS STOLE OF WOVEN FAB. NO		3,298	13,964	10,750	78390
78399	OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S	NO	9,067	3,503	5,185	78399
78485	SHIRTS & SWEATSHIRTS KNITTED COTTON NO		12,000	4,026	26,240	78485
78499	OUTERWEAR, KNITTED N E S	NO	2,198	6,396	19,382	78499
78618	HATS, WOMENS	DOZ	819	14,506	4,435	78618
78639	HEADSQUARES AND KERCHIEFS	DOZ	200	397		78639
78649	HEADWEAR N E S	DOZ	2,944	4,871	7,855	78649
78651	GLOVES AND MITTENS, KNITTED	DZ PR	1,707	5,845		78651
78664	GLOVES & MITTENS, WOVEN, SYN. FIBRE	DZ PR	23,205	89,774	16,282	78664
78665	GLOVES AND MITTENS, WOVEN N E S	DZ PR	3,495	12,317	4,450	78665
78680	GLOVES AND MITTENS, LEATHER	DZ PR	15,247	351,136	10,363	78680
78685	GLOVES, RUBBER	DZ PR	21,693	28,539	22,124	78685
78689	GLOVES, WORK & SPECIAL PURPOSE NES	DZ PR	2,124	2,476	6,528	78689
78902	HANDKERCHIEFS, COTTON	DOZ	55,966	55,453	47,229	78902
78952	WOMENS HANDBAGS AND PURSES	DOZ	84	2,018	1,983	78952
78959	BILLFOLDS, WALLET AND COIN PURSES	DOZ	300	525	1,300	78959
78975	UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND PARTS	DOZ	375	5,623	210	78975
78999	APPAREL ACCESSORIES N E S			7,272	4,381	78999
79012	BOOTS & SHOES MENS & BOYS LAST-MADE PAIR		328,288	605,405	452,056	79012
79014	BOOTS SHOES WOMEN & GIRLS LAST-MADE PAIR		15,975	32,604	288	79014
79016	BOOTS SHOES CHILD INFANTS LAST-MADE PAIR		16,560	17,647	63,264	79016
79040	WATERPROOF RUBBER FOOTWEAR	PAIR	550,904	536,543	1,445,680	79040
79046	UTILITY FOOTWEAR, FABRIC TOPS	PAIR	2,090,134	1,245,523	2,204,606	79046
79099	FOOTWEAR N E S	PAIR	11,007	10,523	3,660	79099
81017	JEWELLERY OF PRECIOUS METALS			17,444	14,466	81017
81022	ROSARIES & RELIG. COSTUME JEWELLERY			51,686	38,810	81022
81027	COSTUME JEWELLERY N E S			387,235	299,887	81027
81049	SILVERWARE AND GOLDWARE N E S			3,358	1,765	81049
82023	ALARM CLOCKS N E S	NO	3,208	3,337	2,000	82023
83237	SKIS	PAIR	19,734	113,923	18,144	83237
83243	TENNIS BALLS	DOZ	15,286	22,298	30,981	83243
83247	TENNIS & BADMINTON EQUIP & PTS NES			3,636	2,645	83247
83262	BALLS FOR SPORTS AND GAMES N E S			9,188	20,613	83262
83269	GLOVES PROTEC HEADGEAR ATHLETIC NES			4,840	3,723	83269
83285	FISHING TACKLE & PT NES, SPORTSMENS			5,279	1,032	83285
83288	HUNTING EQUIP PTS EXC FIREARMS AMMO				2,530	83288
83289	SPORTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES			27,554	18,485	83289
83709	GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT EQUIP N E S			156	2,573	83709
83711	DOLLS				3,366	83711
83716	STUFFED ANIMALS			390	1,005	83716
83720	CONSTRUCTION TOYS AND PARTS			1,674	2,522	83720
83733	MECHANICAL TOYS AND PARTS			12,258	8,914	83733
83739	TOY VEHICLES N E S			325		83739
83789	TOYS AND PARTS N E S			46,202	68,597	83789
84418	WILTON CARPET IN ROLLS, WOOL & HAIR SQ FT		15,957	6,151	32,359	84418
84428	WILTON RUGS MATS RUNNERS, WOOL HAIR SQ FT		4,203	3,300	8,425	84428
84432	ORIENTAL RUGS, GENUINE	SQ FT			4,092	84432
84439	RUGS CARPETS RUNNERS WOOL HAIR NES	SQ FT	4,385	11,331	9,486	84439
84483	HEMP, JUTE & SISAL MATS AND MATTING SQ FT		935,490	124,430	1,116,315	84483
84492	RUBBER MATS AND MATTING			21,525	27,346	84492
84633	BLANKETS OF COTTON	NO	74,244	45,019	65,790	84633
84639	BLANKETS N E S	NO	19,312	24,568	8,000	84639
84645	SWEETS, BED, EXCEPT RUBBER	NO	1,356	873	1,932	84645
84711	TABLECLOTHS	LB	189,606	175,182	149,878	84711
84715	TABLE NAPKINS, TEXTILE	LB	31,504	37,565	28,131	84715
84728	TABLE SETS	LB	45,258	49,507	115,274	84728
84739	TABLE DRESSER COVERS SCARFS ETC NES	LB	39,459	32,722	45,262	84739
84805	TOWELS, COTTON	LB	309,762	213,354	412,426	84805
84807	TOWELS, LINEN	LB	400,572	300,560	385,515	84807
84810	TOWELS N E S	LB	287	223	29,949	84810
84839	WASHCLOTHS, BATH MATS AND SETS	LB	16,079	13,954	9,877	84839
84999	HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND SUPPLIES NES			1,296	3,450	84999
85034	BREAD BOXES CANISTERS & COOKIE JARS			1,331	1,055	85034
85039	FOOD PREP. AND STORAGE UTENSILS NES			8,722	4,270	85039
85044	FOOD CHOPPERS, CUTTERS, HAND & PTS			34,754	26,488	85044
85049	KITCHEN TOOLS & HAND APPL & PTS NES			3,972	324	85049
85059	KITCHEN AND TABLE CUTLERY N E S			1,571	602	85059
85062	TABLEWARE, CERAMIC			84,348	77,470	85062

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	<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA CON</u>		\$		\$	
85063	TUMBLER & STEAMWARE GLASS OR CRYSTAL		303,526		378,781	85063
85064	TABLEWARE, GLASS N E S		359,708		453,617	85064
85069	TABLEWARE N E S		4,926		5,009	85069
86209	SEWING MACHINES, DOMESTIC NO	194	6,471	720	15,441	86209
86216	PARTS OF DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES				200	86216
86404	SUITCASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS		64,518		66,799	86404
86499	LUGGAGE N E S		17,395		42,187	86499
86520	TOILET AND COSMETIC BRUSHES N E S		9,571		14,727	86520
86549	TOILET ARTICLES, SETS AND PARTS NES		6,303		14,038	86549
86608	MATCHES EXCEPT BOOK MATCHES		17,727		13,617	86608
86640	SMOKERS ACCESSORIES N E S		96,008		77,565	86640
86712	TRAYS		959		247	86712
86716	HHOLD BASKETS BOXES CANS & BAGS NES		37,620		18,935	86716
86728	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, CHINA		1,297		1,384	86728
86730	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, GLASS		209,193		220,968	86730
86732	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE N E S		7,720		11,690	86732
86799	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND PARTS N E S		8,686		4,993	86799
87299	ANTIBIOTICS N E S		109,328			87299
87930	NARCOTICS OZ	12,351	29,113	15,871	43,441	87930
87960	BARBITURATES AND AMPHETAMINES		1,979			87960
87999	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROD NES		892		546	87999
88019	SURGICAL AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES N E S		550		306	88019
89329	DICTIONARIES ENCYCLOPAEDIAS ATLASES				3,618	89329
89341	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS NES EXC ENGLISH		843		442	89341
89345	NOVELS AND WORKS OF FICTION N E S		6,624		6,025	89345
89349	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS N E S		15,763		16,787	89349
90253	PENCILS, BLACK OR COLOURED N E S GROSS	22,816	20,739	33,764	28,278	90253
90273	DRAUGHTING INSTRUMENTS		708		4,555	90273
90280	PENCIL LEADS				759	90280
90299	WRITING INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S		927		900	90299
90424	LOOSE-LEAF BINDERS AND PARTS N E S				637	90424
90499	STATIONERS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES NES				4,036	90499
91219	PROJECTION APPARATUS & PARTS N E S		556		9,227	91219
91539	UNEXPOSED PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM N E S		16,056		9,748	91539
92124	PIANOS	150	77,726	50	23,196	92124
92152	WIND INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S NO	21,520	26,874	9,643	14,433	92152
92165	STRINGED INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS NES NO	4,223	23,659	4,760	28,859	92165
92176	ACCORDIONS, CONCERTINAS AND PARTS NO	1,055	17,281	1,224	33,679	92176
92199	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S		10,944		16,659	92199
93001	SHOTGUNS NO	176	11,469	167	10,139	93001
93006	RIFLES, CENTREFIRE, NON-MILITARY NO	40	1,118	6	405	93006
93007	RIFLES, RIMFIRE, NON-MILITARY NO	250	5,647	144	3,598	93007
93016	FIREARMS, NON-MILITARY NES & PARTS NO	23,570	67,334	46,058	126,461	93016
93019	AMMUNITION, NON-MILITARY USE & PTS		21,776		37,511	93019
93099	MILITARY WEAPONS, ORDNANCE & PT NES		1,293		638	93099
94418	BUTTONS, PLASTIC GROSS			315	810	94418
94445	BUTTONS NES, BUTTON BACKS AND PARTS GROSS	6,056	9,533	2,796	3,970	94445
94455	NEEDLES, EXCEPT MACHINE NEEDLES		618		4,172	94455
94458	PINS		19,703		26,751	94458
94469	SLIDE, ZIPPER FASTENERS AND PARTS		23,511		31,445	94469
94499	SEWING ACCESSORIES AND NOTIONS NES				12,876	94499
94608	PAINTINGS AND PASTELS, MADE BY HAND NO			41	1,463	94608
94630	ANTIQUES AT LEAST 100 YEARS OLD NES		608			94630
94915	PREFABRICATED STRUCTURES & PTS NES				71,288	94915
94929	SIGNS AND ADVERTISING DISPLAYS NES				632	94929
94952	ARTIFICIAL & ORNAMENTAL FLOWERS ETC		33,426		17,389	94952
94954	XMAS TREE DECORATIONS EXCEPT LIGHTS		42,844		13,762	94954
94958	VACUUM BOTTLES AND JUGS AND PARTS NO	69,611	23,122	79,641	25,898	94958
94962	CANDLES LB	2,232	1,860			94962
94966	NON-ELEC LIGHTING FIXTURES & PT NES		29,418		42,218	94966
94995	NOVELTIES AND ART GOODS N E S		7,770		1,159	94995
94999	MISCELLANEOUS END PRODUCTS N E S		1,149		261	94999
95036	SHIPPING CONTAINERS GLASS & PTS NES		35,020		26,063	95036
95066	SHIPPING CONTAINERS WOODEN & PT NES		1,238		276	95066
95075	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, TEXTILE		782			95075
96109	LEATHER END PRODUCTS N E S		556			96109
96118	DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, RUBBER		6,459		6,166	96118
96125	NIPPLES AND SOOTHERS, RUBBER		1,661			96125
96129	RUBBER END PRODUCTS N E S		29,420		24,772	96129
96139	WOOD END PRODUCTS N E S		4,786			96139
96149	PAPER END PRODUCTS N E S		1,891			96149
96154	MOTOR AND STEAMER RUGS, LAP RUGS NO	9,600	12,452	18,785	22,185	96154
96156	TENTS NO	2,093	81,084	10,845	221,693	96156
97010	IMPORT PACKING, RE-USABLE NOT DESCR		92,603		54,584	97010
97030	GOODS RETURNED WITHIN FIVE YEARS				29,968	97030
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$200.00 EACH		140,395		378,286	97075
			15,964,780		21,708,865	

APPENDIX F

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1965-1966

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1965		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966		CLASS
			QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
				\$		\$	
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA						
630	BABY CHICKS	NO					630
6165	DURUM WHEAT, EXCEPT SEED	BU			3,400	13,646	6165
6169	WHEAT, EXCEPT SEED N E S	BU	1,095,866	1,996,136			6169
20110	CATTLE HIDES, RAW	NO	14,668,452	28,251,808			20110
20120	CALF AND KIP SKINS, RAW	NO	65,518	598,913	175,205	2,082,071	20120
21230	FLAXSEED	NO	1,179	6,994			21230
21240	RAPESEED	CWT			299,368	1,705,602	21240
21329	PLANTS, BULBS AND ROOTS OF FLOWERS	CWT	303,672	1,951,006			21329
27120	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 3 GR.	TON		200		318	27120
27130	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 4 & 5	TON	401	189,980	501	242,565	27130
27140	ASBESTOS SHORTS, GROUP 6-9 GRADES	TON	790	104,010	835	116,890	27140
27977	SULPHUR, CRUDE OR REFINED N E S	TON	126	10,932			27977
29165	HIDE TRIMMINGS	CWT			16,856	487,723	29165
31089	FURS, DRESSED N E S	CWT	852	7,944			31089
32099	RUBBER FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S	LB		21,055		93,714	32099
35999	CONVERTED PAPER N E S	CWT			447	900	35999
36999	CORDAGE, TWINE AND ROPE N E S	LB			6	208	36999
38429	NARROW FABRICS	LB			337	450	38429
38999	TEXTILE FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S	LB	96	719	21	200	38999
40535	RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS AND ISOTOPES					345	40535
42499	PLASTIC & SYN RUBBER NOT SHAPED NES			21,302			42499
42835	READY-MIXED PAINTS, INCL WHITE LEAD	GAL		63,502		19,583	42835
44899	PIPES AND TUBES, IRON AND STEEL NES	CWT	170	150			44899
45109	ALUMINUM PIGS INGOTS SHOT SLABS ETC	CWT	21	7,319			45109
45129	ALUMINUM BARS RODS PLATES SHEET ETC	CWT	5,289	141,043			45129
45204	COPPER, REFINERY SHAPES	CWT	39,568	1,035,272			45204
46559	LOCKS, KEYS AND PARTS	CWT	3,134	109,689			46559
46975	INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE	CWT				750	46975
50029	ENGINES, TURBINES AND PARTS N E S	NO	23	2,717	4	504	50029
51039	CRANES, WINCHES, HOISTS & PARTS NES	NO		245			51039
52415	PARTS & ACCESSORIES FOR CHAIN SAWS	NO	1	14,000		850	52415
52416	CHAIN SAWS AND PARTS	NO					52416
52969	PRINTING & BOOKBINDING MACHY & PTS			14,954		23,640	52969
52979	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES MACHY AND PARTS			207			52979
54999	AGRICULTURAL MACHY AND PARTS N E S			159,142		82,059	54999
58049	TRAILERS & COMMERCIAL SEMI-TRAILERS	NO		6,300			58049
58099	PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTOR VEH. NES				1	150	58099
63057	COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION EQUIP NES			800		200	63057
68019	ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES & PARTS					412	68019
68069	WIRING DEVICES AND PARTS					1,000	68069
70009	X-RAY AND RELATED EQUIPMENT & PARTS			594			70009
70069	MEDICAL & REL. INSTR EQUIP & PT NES			125			70069
70079	LAB. OPTICAL INSTR. EQUIP & PTS NES			621			70079
70099	MEASURING & TESTING EQUIP & PTS NES			15,900		8,000	70099
75059	HAND TOOLS N E S, INCLUDING SETS			1,601			75059
77121	CARD PUNCH SORT TAB COMPUTERS & PTS			376			77121
77160	TYPEWRITER PARTS ATTACH ACCESSORIES					153,753	77160
78037	OVERCOATS AND OUTDOOR JACKETS	NO	2	830			78037
78039	OUTERWEAR N E S, EXCEPT KNITTED	NO		107	66	1,425	78039
78069	GLOVES AND MITTENS N E S	OZ PR			4	133	78069
78099	APPAREL AND APPAREL ACCESSORIES NES				30	405	78099
80059	PERFUMES, TOILET PREP AND COSMETICS					105	80059
86099	HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL EQUIP & PT NES			454		15,999	86099
87019	BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS FOR HUMANS			1,200		106	87019
88029	SURGICAL MEDICAL & DENTAL SUPPL NES					519	88029
89090	ADVT. MATTER FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION					124	89090
89099	PRINTED MATTER N E S			120			89099
90023	FOUNTAIN PENS, MECH. PENCILS & SETS			4,938		11,329	90023
90099	STATIONERS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES NES			342		1,355	90099
92135	PIANOS AND PARTS	NO		120		940	92135
93019	AMMUNITION, NON-MILITARY USE & PTS				1	500	93019
95049	SHIPPING CONTAINERS PAPER & PTS NES					1,750	95049
95079	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, PLASTIC & PTS			3,800		200	95079
95099	CONTAINERS, CLOSURES AND PARTS NES			1,400		1,925	95099
96005	BUTTONS NEEDLES PINS NOTIONS & PTS.			5,850			96005
96088	TEXTILE END PRODUCTS N E S			3,058		3,034	96088
96099	MISCELLANEOUS END PRODUCTS N E S			1,111			96099
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$100.00 EACH			350			97075
				3,036		4,352	
				34,762,272		5,079,734	

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada

APPENDIX G

Public Holidays in Czechoslovakia

January 1 (New Year's Day)

Easter Monday

May 1 (Labour Day)

May 9 (Liberation Day)

October 28 (Nationalisation Day)

December 25, 26 (Christmas)

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Koruna (Kčs) which is divided into 100 heller.

Notes: 100, 50, 25, 10, 3 Kcs

Coins: 1 Kčs, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1 heller.

Foreign Exchange Rates:

1 Koruna = Can. \$0.1496

1 Can. \$ = 6.68 Kčs.

(Foreign Trade, August 5, 1967)

APPENDIX H

LIST
OF CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN TRADE
CORPORATIONS

Investa
Foreign Trade Corporation

Exporters and Importers of Bearings, Machinery and equipment for the textile, ready-made clothing, leather, and footwear industries.

47, Dukelských hrdinů, Praha 7.
Telephone: 339, 378 141
Cables: INVESTA Praha, Telex: 144

Kovo
Foreign Trade Corporation

Exporters and Importers of Products of the electronic industry measuring and control instruments, medical apparatus and equipment.

47, Dukelských hrdinů, Praha 7
Telephone: 339
Cables: KOVO Praha, Telex: 283

Motokov
Foreign Trade Corporation

Importers and Exporters of: Vehicles and light engineering products.

47, Dukelských hrdinů, Praha 7
Telephone: 339
Cables: MOTOKOV Praha, Telex: 247 Praha

Omnipol
Foreign Trade Corporation

Exporters and Importers of Sports and hunting arms and ammunition, sports and civil aircraft, airport equipment, complete servicing stations and aircraft factories.

11, Washingtonova, Praha 1
Telephone: 07 36, 07 37
Cables: OMNIPOL Praha, Telex: 389 Praha

Strojexport
Foreign Trade Corporation

Exporters and Importers of machines and machinery equipment

P.O.B. 662, 886, Czechoslovakia
Telephone: 244851, 246851, 248851
Cables: STROJEXPORT Praha, Telex: 171, 393, 410 Praha

Strojimport
Foreign Trade Corporation

Importers and Exporters of machinery and industrial plants

1, Václavské nám., Praha 1
Telephone: 247351-9
Cables: STROJIMPORT Praha, Telex: 165 Praha

Škodaexport
Foreign Trade Corporation

Exporters and Importers of power and metallurgical plants

56, Václavské nám., Praha 1
Telephone: 244851, 246851, Cables: ŠKODAEXPORT Praha

Technoexport
Foreign Trade Corporation

Exporters of complete industrial plants

56, Václavské nám., Praha 1
P.O.B. 457 - Czechoslovakia
Telephone: 245041, 246851
Cables: TECHNOEXPORT Praha, Telex: 182 Praha

Ferromet
Foreign Trade Corporation

Exporters and Importers of metallurgical products

27, Opletalova, Praha 1
Telephone: 228741
Cables: FERROMET, Praha, Telex: 211, 122 Praha

Chemapol
Foreign Trade Corporation

Importers and Exporters of chemical products and raw materials

9, Panská, Praha 1
Telephone: 244941
Cables: CHEMAPOL Praha, Telex: 286 Praha

Czechoslovak Ceramics
Foreign Trade Corporation

Importers and Exporters of ceramic ware, abrasives, building materials and raw materials.

1, Vjáňě, Praha 1
Telephone: 247741-9
Cables: KERAMIKA Praha, Telex: 118 Praha

Ligna
Foreign Trade Corporation

Exporters and Importers of timber and products of the woodworking and paper industries.

41, Vodičkova, Praha 1
Telephone: 246441-4
Cables: LIGNA Praha, Telex: 166, 300 Praha

Metalimex
Foreign Trade Corporation

Importers and Exporters of ores, metals and solid fuels.

34, Štěpáňská, Praha 1
Telephone: 244622, 249589
Cables: METALIMEX Praha, Telex: 188, 205 Praha

Centrotex
Foreign Trade Corporation

Exporters and Importers of textile products

47, Dukelských hrdinů, Praha 7
Telephone: 339, 741 41-4
Cables: CENTROTEx Praha, Telex: 130, 180, 351, 489 Praha

Glassexport
Foreign Trade Corporation

52, tr. 1. máje, Liberec
Telephone: 4441-9, 2045-8
Cables: GLASSEXPORT Liberec, Telex: 2667-9 Liberec

1, Václavské nám., Praha 1
Telephone: 247351-9, 248351-9
Cables: GLASSEXPORT Praha, Telex: 176 Praha

Jablonex
Foreign Trade Corporation

Exporters of Jablonec articles.

41, Palackého, Jablonec nad Nisou
Telephone: 2851, 3451
Cables: JABLONEX Jablonecnadnisou Telex: 922 Jablonec n.N.

Exico
Foreign Trade Corporation

Exporters and Importers of footwear, gloves, leather ready-made clothing, materials for the footwear industry, hides, leathers, skins, furs.

47, Dukelských hrdinů, Praha 7
Telephone: 339, Cables: EXICO Praha

Merkuria
Foreign Trade Corporation

Exporters and Importers of engineering consumer goods

47, Dukelských hrdinů, Praha 7
Telephone: 339, Cables: MERKURIA Praha

Pragoexport
Foreign Trade Corporation

Importers and Exporters of smallware and outfitting articles

34, Jungmannova, Praha 1
Telephone: 220800, 246051
Cables: PRAGOEXPORT Praha, Telex: 585 Praha

Koospol
Foreign Trade Corporation

Importers and Exporters of foodstuffs and agricultural products

47, Dukelských hrdinů, Praha 7
P.O.B. 815 Praha
Telephone: 339
Cables: KOOSPOL Praha, Telex: 127, 179, 225 Praha

Artia
Foreign Trade Corporation

Importers and Exporters of cultural commodities

30, Ve smečkách, Praha 1
Telephone: 246041, 246284
Cables: ARTIASPOL Praha, Telex: 565 Praha

Art Centrum
Czechoslovak Centre of Fine Arts

10, V jámě, Praha 1
Telephone: 228516, 220652
Cables: ART Centrum Praha, Telex: 118, 149 Praha

Czechoslovak Filmexport
Foreign Trade Corporation

28, Václavské nám., Praha 1
Telephone: 246741
Cables: EXIMFILMS Praha, Telex: 070 Praha

Brno Fairs and Exhibitions
Foreign Trade Corporation

1, Výstaviště, Brno
Telephone: 311
Cables: FAIRBRNO Brno, Telex: 06294, 5 Brno

Inspekta
Corporation for Superintending of Export and Import Goods

1, V jámě, Praha 1
Telephone: 249 051-5
Cables: INSPEKTA Praha, Telex: 0418

Polytechna
Foreign Trade Corporation

Technical cooperation agency

8, Václavské nám., Praha 1
Telephone: 23 8754-6
Cables: POLYTECHNA Praha, Telex: 385 Praha

Rapid
Czechoslovak Advertising Agency

Handles the commercial publicity of foreign firms in Czechoslovakia and the publicity of Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations abroad.

13, Ul. 28. října, Praha 1
Telephone: 231541-9
Cables: PUBLICITA Praha, Telex: 142 Praha

Transakta
Foreign Trade Corporation

11, Letenská, Praha 1
Telephone: 514
Cables: TRANSAKTA Praha, Telex: 363 Praha

Tuzex
Foreign Trade Corporation

13, Rytířská, Praha 1
Telephone: 235195, 227355
Cables: TUZEX Praha, Telex: 220, 292 Praha

Čedok
Czechoslovak Travel Bureau

18, Na příkopě, Praha 1
Telephone: 224255
Cables: CEDOK Praha, Telex: 409 Praha

ČSA
Czechoslovak airlines

1, Revoluční, Praha 1
Telephone: 657 41
Cables: PRAGAIR Praha, Telex: 177 Praha

Source: Trading with Czechoslovakia

